THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

June 29, 1946

OVERSEAS CHINESE

AN EDITORIAL

Hongkong's Newspaper War

By James B. Chang, Ph. D.

Halt The Feasting

By Ben Y. Lee

Indemnity Law Needed

By Leon Inn Jar

LANDLORDS OUT?

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 102 PRICE CNC$500 NUMBER 5

美 商
公 利 洋 行
CONNELL BROS. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO

149 SZECHUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI

Tel. Nos. 16831-2-3
Private Exchange
to all Departments

華僑銀行上海分行
Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.
Head Office: Singapore
Shanghai Office: 120 Kiukiang Road
Tels. 13176/7

HUA FOONG IRON WORKS, LTD.
Experts in
Malleable Iron and Semi-Steel Castings
Trade (H) Mark
MAIN PRODUCTS:—
Valves and Pipe Fittings. Textile Machine Parts, Machine Tools, Automobile and Bicycle Parts.
Orders taken *Inquiries welcome*
Office: Room 312, 176 Shanse Road, Telephone 90532

STANDARD VACUUM OIL CO.
MOBILGAS MOBILOIL
and
All other high quality petroleum products

For
COFFEE CAKES CANDIES
at their best
DAD'S
815 Avenue Joffre
870 Bubbling Well Road

We Accept Orders
for
AMERICAN AND BRITISH
Books and Magazines of every description
Complete Catalogue ready for inspection
THE FAR EASTERN BOOK CO.
Head Office:
104 Central Arcade, Szechuen Road, Shanghai
Tel. 17615

You'll get better telephone service if you understand these signals

The DIAL TONE

M-M-M

HUM-M-M-M

The dial tone is your signal to go ahead and dial your number. Please wait for it. If you dial *before* you hear the Dial Tone you'll get a wrong number—or no number at all—and you'll have to dial again.

If the Dial Tone is slow in coming, it means your central office's switchboard is overloaded. So, if convenient, please wait until later in the day before making other calls.

The BUSY SIGNAL

Z-Z-

BRZ-BRZ-BRZ

The busy signal means that the telephone you are calling is engaged. You will have a better chance of getting your call through on the second try if you wait a *full three minutes* before you call again.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY
FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

232 KIANGSE ROAD TELEPHONE 91090

William Hunt & Company

Federal Incorporated, U.S.A.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS FOR

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.
Tractor Division
American Chain & Cable Co., Inc.
Asgrow Export Corporation
Associated Seed Growers, Inc.
The Bahnson Company
Barco Manufacturing Co.
Blackmer Pump Company
Blaw-Knox Co.
Boeing Aircraft Co.
Boeing Airplane Co.
The Bruce Macbeth Engine Company
Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.
The Buda Co.
Buffalo Fire Appliance Corp.
Buffalo Forge Co.
The Buffalo-Springfield Roller Co.
Chain Belt Co.
Chase Brass & Copper Company
Chicago Railway Equipment Company
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
The Columbian Vise & Manufacturing Co.
Davis & Furber Machine Co.
Dodge Manufacturing Corporation
Ellicott Machine Corporation
Everseal Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Inc.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Export Co.
Foster Wheeler Corporation
General Railway Signal Co.
Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Hanchett Manufacturing Co.
Hersey Manufacturing Co.
Houchin Machinery Co., Inc.
James Hunter Machine Co.
Kennecott Wire & Cable Co.
Marion Power Shovel Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
The Oilgear Co.
The Okonite Co.
Parks & Woolson Machine Co.
Pettibone Mulliken Corporation
Pittsburgh Lectromelt Furnace Corporation
Pullman Standard Car Export Corporation
Railway Truck Corporation
N. Ransohoff, Inc.
Rockford Machine Tool Co.
Salmini Marine Supplies Co.
S. Morgan Smith Company
Southwestern Engineering Company
Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc.
The Geo. L. Squier Manufacturing Co.
Steel Heddle Manufacturing Co.
Sullivan Machinery Co.
Superior Car Door Company
Alfred Suter
Traylor Engineering and Manufacturing
Company
U.S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
The Vaughn Machinery Co.
The V. & O. Press Co.
The Wellman Engineering Co.
Westinghouse Electric International Co.
The Whitcomb Locomotive Co.
The White Motor Co.
Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation
Wood Manufacturing Company

WE IMPORT

Air Conditioning Equipment	Busses	Coal Mining Machinery
Dredges	Engines	Farm Implements
Generators	Heating Equipment	Insecticides
Locomotives	Machine Tools	Oil Refining Equipment
Paints	Rice Machinery	Soap Making Machinery
Tires and Tractors	Valves and Vises	Wire and Wire Drawing Machinery

And Hundreds of Other Industrial Items.

THROUGH OUR PRINCIPALS

YOU have access to hundreds of engineers whose training covers almost every industry; completely staffed laboratories with modern research facilities; modern factories, machine shops, foundries, tooled and equipped; specialized knowledge in designing and constructing chemical and process plants and equipment; long experience in fabricating products for public utilities, railroads, hydro-electric plants, waterworks, and shipping.

LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW.

Yunnan Scandals

To The Editor:

I recognize that Mr. Charles J. Canning's "Scandal in Yunnan: Bribery Quite Common in 'Elections', Paper Openly Declares," appearing in the April 27th Review, is a good mirror which reflects the Yunnan Council.

One of my friends, a high ranking officer, told me recently the inside story—100% true—about the corrupt Speaker of the Yunnan Council. Maybe it is also a good reference for our readers. The story is as follows:

A few days before the Council was opened, the local newspapers reported that Mr. Kung Tze-chih, the ExCommissioner of Education of the Yunnan Provincial Government, had been elected councillor, the representative of the people of his native hsien, Takuan. I thought this interesting news would be a surprise to all the people and asked why the councillor of Takuan hsien had been elected only on the eve of the opening of the Council. Now let me tell you why:

It is understood that 90 percent of the councillors were selected according to the list prepared by Hsien authorities by order of the Secret Commission of five persons (which was composed of five high ranking government officials and Kuomintang big shots in charge of the elections). The holding of the election was a mere clumsy sham and sugar-coated democracy. Under such conditions, Sun Kuan-chi (his other name is Sun Pei-i) a corrupt ex-officer and a black sheep among the Takuan people, was elected councillor. Upon his arrival in Kunming, Kung made a bargain with him, e.g., Kung would be responsible for any loss he might sustain. So Kung was reported to have been elected councillor from Takuan hsien.

Kung has been Commissioner of Education for several years. He knows the great sage Mencius's words: "Where there is a will, there is a way." With his great influence as a Member of the Central Kuomintang, through his henchmen's help, his conspiracy for the Speakership finally succeeded admirably. In the afternoon of April 1 (The Red Letter Day of the Council), we read in an extra of the Min I Jih Pao (People's Daily), the Kuomintang-controlled organ of the Yunnan Council, that Kung had been elected as Speaker.

But what is the reward for Sun who sold his "Councillor's position" to Kung? Kung, of course, must compensate him for his lose. So Sun, through Kung's help, was commissioned as the Director of the Branch Office, Chenshong Hsien (on the border of Kweichow), Yunnan Food Control Bureau, concurrently the Chief of the Branch Office there of the Yunnan Commodity Tax Bureau, and also concurrently the Chief of the Branch Office, Hweitsin Hsien, Yunnan Commodity Tax Bureau. Not many days ago, Sun was leaving to "take over."

The distance between Chenshong and Hweitsin is about six or seven days' journey. How can Sun take charge of these three offices unless he is a god with two wings? Our naive readers needn't worry about his difficulties, however. It is very strange but the Chinese officers are cunning kings of squeeze. Needless to say, they can throw dust into the eyes of the world. However, under the cover of the traditional Chinese official philosophy of "Officers protect officers," Sun is the Chief of the Branch Office, Hweitsin, in name only. Another Kung, the Speaker's brother, is in reality in charge of the Office.

I wonder why all the newspapers' including the 13 democratic papers in Kunming, say nothing about this.

China is really a big shots' democratic country. They can do whatever they like.

A FAITHFUL REPORTER.

Kunming,
June 16, 1946.

Information, Please!

To The Editor:

Some 10 days ago, following the massacre of Chinese at Tangerang, the Min Kuo Jih Pao declared that the Indonesians were not qualified to enjoy independence and freedom.

That the Min Kuo Jih Pao should be indignant about it, I fully understand but, while passing judgment on the Indonesians, does this paper forget that the Chinese, in China, are also massacred, today, by their own people, which I think is much worse.

On the strength of the foregoing, besides the civil war, I will mention: the slaughter at Nantung, the Sikiang revolt in which 200,000 farmers were reported to have been killed and wounded, the killing of six Russians in orgies at Changchun, the fight in East Kiangsi between the Soong and the Wen families in which some 240 members of thse clans were killed.

Today, things are not any better in China than they are in Indonesia and, in my humble opinion, neither the Indone-

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Chung Cheng Road (Eastern)
Cable Address: "Reviewing"
SHANGHAI
Tel. 14772

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	3 mos.	6 mos.
Local & Outports (Ordinary Mail)..	$6,000	$11,000
Outports (airmail)..	8,000	15,000

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*
(In the United States, Address: 35 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)
JOHN W. POWELL
FANG FU-AN, *Financial Editor* F. K. CHAO, *Business Manager*
PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY

Index for June 29, 1946

Editorial Paragraphs

Overseas Chinese ... 93
Landlords Out? ... 94
Open Letter To Cardinal Tien ... 94
Monday's Fire ... 95
China Critic Suspends ... 95

Special Articles

Hongkong Battleground Of Newspaper War..*By James B. Chang, Ph. D.* 96
Yenan's Views On Private Capital...*By Shen Chien-tu* 97
Halt To Lavish Feasting Urged...*By Ben Y. Lee* 98
China Needs Indemnity Law...*By Leon Inn Jar* 99
Government In Position To Maintain Gold Prices... 108

Departments

Letters From The People ... 89
News Of The Week ... 102
Events In Brief ... 106
People In The News ... 107
Who's Who In China ... 107
Business Foot-Notes ... 109
New Books Of Interest ... 110

PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION WITH SPECIAL MARKS PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

All editorials, text and other material in the weekly issue of the China Weekly Review is copyrighted under certificate of registration No. 9953 issued by the Ministry of Interior of the National Government of the Republic of China.

sians nor the Chinese are worthy of independence and freedom.

In fact, independence and freedom are the privilege of high officials and the armed forces. The people of China ignore it and they are worse off today than they were a century ago.

T. D. CHEN.

Hankow,
June 20, 1946.

Mexico

To The Editor:

The presidential election in Mexico is a certainty for Miguel Aleman, former Governor of Vera Cruz and recently Minister of the Interior. Candidate Aleman, the unanimous choice of present President Camacho, is backed by the C.T.M., Mexico's strongest and largest labor party; with the majority of Mexico's Senators and almost all political leaders behind him, Aleman's election is sure-fire and it is a waste of time and money to even go through the motions of polling.

Time is one element Mexico always has had plenty of and, since the war, very few countries can equal the progress and financial gains made by Mexico: 99% of her exports go to the United States; more building went on in the past four years in Mexico than any country in the world.

Mexico declared war on the Axis on July 1, 1942 because of the sinking by a German submarine of a Mexican oil tanker that had been seized from Italy as well as because of the pro-allied leanings of Foreign Minister Ezquiel Padilla, who ironical as it may seem, is now the chief opponent of Aleman for President.

Padilla practically saved the Rio de Janeiro Conference on Latin American solidarity in late 1941 by his eloquence and ideals. Full credit has been given to him by Sumner Welles. Padilla is a cosmopolitan man of the world, distinguished, well educated and could do more for Mexico in her relations with the world than Aleman; but the die is cast and the dice are loaded against him. Padilla has been smeared with the Yankee brush, especially by his opponents and the election results will be an overwhelming victory for Aleman. Aleman has stumped in every town and hamlet in Mexico, throwing big barbecues. The peons were promised five pesos by their labor leaders per head to attend the Aleman rallies and settlements were made later for two pesos—but this hasn't hurt Aleman's chances because Mexicans follow their political leaders.

Camacho's greatest contribution to the future welfare of Mexico is the education system for the masses introduced early in 1945. Headway is being made but there is much ground for improvement. The start in this direction is important.

Let us hope that Aleman will continue the good work. He will have a tremendous load to carry to go along with Labor because a middle road is not possible in Mexico, where Labor has achieved its greatest triumphs. The flourishing tourist trade, close to Aleman's heart, should be greater than ever. Mexico will continue to export minerals, fruits, hemp and oil. Mexico's textile mills have been on a four year jag; this industry has flourished and truly become of age as it now supplies most of Mexico as well as many Latin neighbors. And even China will be receiving cotton cloth, grown, woven and shipped from Mexico.

DON PEPE.

Shanghai,
June 14, 1946.

464 CHENGTU ROAD, SHANGHAI
Cable Address No. 9206 Tels. 62093 & 60937

中國國貨銀行
THE MANUFACTURERS BANK
OF CHINA LTD.
We undertake for our clients investments, savings, and banking business of every kind with expert advice and supervision.
86 Tientsin Road Tel. 11161 to 11165

浙江實業銀行
THE CHEKIANG INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
Established 1908
HEAD OFFICE: Hamilton House, Foochow Rd., Shanghai
(Members of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)
Telephone 18050 (5 lines) Cable Address: Chindubank
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
LI MING, *General Manager.*
Appointed Bank transacting Foreign Exchange

MARK YOUR RADIOGRAMS
"Via RCA"
FOR
DIRECT RADIO TELEGRAPH SERVICE
TO ALL THE WORLD
(Cooperating with the Chinese Government Radio Administration)
FOR FREE FORMS, APPLY TO
R C A COMMUNICATIONS INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Sassoon Arcade, Nanking Road
Tel. 12558

That Sunday Siren

To The Editor:

"Sunday Is Mine" and Company have, in your Weekly Review, protested against the Sunday morning siren which, they complained, had taken away from them some "beautiful sleep." Do I sympathize with them? Certainly, I do not!

I go to bed at nine o'clock, summer time, every evening; get up every morning, including Sunday, at seven and adjust my timepiece every Sunday morning at nine by the siren, which so far does one no harm but good.

The siren does me good in that it reminds me of the old days I suffered in the interior when the .... Japs bombed us at their pleasure, mercilessly killing our men and women, both old and young, without discrimination. It also reminds me of our ancient saying that "Sun rises, I work; sun sets, I rest" and of the English saying, "Early to bed, early to rise: healthy, wealthy and wise."

To sleep eight hours a day being enough for every healthy person, I do not see why "Sunday Is Mine" and Company have to continue to sleep after nine every Sunday morning. What is wrong with them? Perhaps they lose some "beautiful sleep" every Saturday night through sitting up all night playing mahjong or staying on their feet all night and jumping around the waxed floors of some of the dance halls in town. If such is the case, they have no right whatever to complain against the Sunday morning siren, which is not a public nuisance but a warning to us that hard times are ahead.

In conclusion, let those who have money to burn in the dance halls every Saturday night or to lose at the mahjong table know that hundreds of thousands of people in Honan, Hunan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung and elsewhere die of hunger every day and children are sold by their parents cheaper than pigs or chicken.

K. S. YEN.

Shanghai,
June 12, 1946.

Open Letter

Dear Gen. Marshall:

We, the undersigned, must tender our thanks for the aid your country rendered to this nation during the common war against the Fascists. Still more we owe our thanks to you for your indefatigable efforts to help China in her movement towards peace and unity.

Needless to say, China is in dire need of economic reconstruction. The eight years' war against the Fascists devastated the greater part of our agricultural and industrial production. Most of our arable land now remains entirely uncultivated or half-waste; most of our factories have completely or partly ceased working. Multitudes of farmers and laborers died of hunger and cold. Everywhere can now be found starving mobs who beg for charity or loot. The final phase of China's national economy and social order is at stake, and she cannot stand any more devastation through an armed strife. Her economic order can only be restored gradually during a sufficiently long period of peace and reconstruction which must begin immediately.

While this order may mean life or death to the Chinese people, it will also be conducive to the economic prosperity of your country. For only when China enjoys social stability and the Chinese people generally increase their purchasing power, will there be markets for your large-scaled importation of goods and capital. We earnestly hope therefore that any American aid to China will be confined to the limits of promot-

Beware of
High Blood Pressure!

CHEMICO

Alpinal

Reduces Your Blood Pressure
Good for Adults A Sure Remedy

Indications:—

Against Angina pectoris, sclerosis of the coronary system, hypertension, arteriosclerosis, claudatio intermittens and vascular spasms.

Jod.-Calc. AIPINAL
Dig. ALPINAL
Calc. ALPINAL
Pure ALPINAL
Jod. ALPINAL
Trin. ALPINAL.

Prepared by
CHEMICO PHARMACEUTICAL CO.
313 Markham Road Tel. 34674

Home of Quality Candies

A B C

TRADE MARK A·B·C· REGISTERED

Candies, Fruit Drops, Toffee, Nougats and Chocolates in fancy boxes. Also *Rabbit* Brand Rolls.

ABC Biscuits, cakes, breads, etc. are made from best quality materials by the most scientific processes.

ABC CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY

Passage 622/House 56 Lin Sen Lu (Central) (*Avenue Joffre*), Shanghai.

Telephone: 85016

OBTAINABLE IN DEPT. STORES AND PROVISION SHOPS

ing her democratic unity and expediting her economic reconstruction. Any assistances beyond these limits, such as shipment of military supplies and transportation of troops for one party in China and the continued supply of materials under lend-lease and contracting for loans previous to the realization of her democracy and peace, will simply draw her deeper into the mire of destruction and bring her chaos and confusion.

What is more, the stationing of American forces in China is bound to elicit abuses of various kinds. All these actions, apart from jeopardizing China's future, will be of great disadvantage to the economic development of your country.

As the 15 days' truce between the two parties in China will soon expire, we urgently request that you will contribute your best efforts at this critical moment for peace or war to turn the present temporary truce into a permanent one, which latter, we believe, is the *sine qua non* for China's economic reconstruction. We can assure you that your efforts in this connection will be ever supported with gratitude by the four hundred fifty million Chinese people.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's obedient servants,

The Banker's Weekly.
China Agricultural Undertakings Association.
China Banker's Association.
China Economic Undertakings Association.
China Insurance Association.
The Common People's Weekly.
Current Economic Research Institute.
The Economic News.
The Economic Weekly.
Heien-Wung Economic Research Institute.
The Industrial & Commercial Assocation of Shanghai.
International Trade Service.
The Lin-Ho Economic Weewly.
Practical Economic Research Association.
Research Institute of Chinese Industrial Economy.
Research Institute of Chinese Rural Economy.
The Theory & Practice Monthly.

Shanghai,
June 20, 1946.

Tardy Road Repairs

To The Editor:

When such an important artery as Chung Cheng Road (East) is torn up for repairs, as it is today in the section to the east of Honan Road, it seems to me that the Bureau of Public Works would see to it that such work is carried out with all possible dispatch. Yet, several times during the last few days, I have found entire stretches denuded of workmen—the while slow traffic, pedicabs, rickshas, etc., were forced onto the so-called "speedway," with accompanying disturbance to fast traffic.

When it rained yesterday and today, where work was not suspended, it went at a snail's pace. This is a shame and a matter that should be remedied at once, particularly if, as seems indicated, long-needed repairs to many of Shanghai's battered main arteries are contemplated. And why should not work be continued through the night, as often was the case on Nanking and similarly important roads in pre-war times?

GET A MOVE ON.

Shanghai,
June 14, 1946.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

The National City Bank
OF NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1812

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 41 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE: 11500

大通銀行
THE CHASE BANK

AFFILIATED WITH
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

SHANGHAI OFFICE
99 NANKING ROAD TELEPHONE 11440

BRANCHES
HONGKONG TIENTSIN PARIS

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 102 Shanghai, Saturday, June 29, 1946 No. 5

Overseas Chinese

THE Tangerang incident has once again spotlighted attention on an issue which has continued to plague Far Eastern affairs for more than a century. Separated from the motherland by thousands of miles, and bound to the peoples of the Southern Regions by ties of common interest and generations of domicile, the people of Chinese stock have always constituted a problem not only for their China, but for every one of the southeastern nations. And all this arises from a juggling around of that complex term—dual nationality.

Dual nationality considered in the case of a single individual does not constitute a difficult international problem. But multiplied by the millions, the term dual-nationality takes on a different meaning. It begins to signify a state within a state, a minority with the rights of a majority. Forgotten in times of peace, the dual nationality of the overseas Chinese takes on a new aspect in times of emergency, as has been the case with the Java massacres.

The time has come for China to face the issue squarely. Does the National Government consider the people of Chinese stock overseas as Chinese nationals, and therefore aliens in the lands where they are domiciled, or does the government consider them aliens and therefore not under the protective wing of the Chinese state. Clearly they cannot, at one and the same time, be both Chinese and Siamese, Indonesians, Malayans and the like.

Yet here is the paradox of the Chinese government insisting that the overseas Chinese be granted all political rights accorded to the native inhabitants of various southern states, while on the other maintaining that as Chinese nationals, the Chinese government has a definite obligation to protect them and further their interests. It is this attitude that as often as not leads to massacres of the type perpetrated at Tangerang.

If the overseas Chinese still consider themselves citizens of the Chinese state then clearly they have no right to demand the same political rights as those enjoyed by the native inhabitants of the southern states. Yet the Chinese communities have always fought for equal representation with the native populations in the south. It is therefore highly imperative that the Chinese in those countries take a definite stand in this matter and declare themselves, once and for all, either Chinese and therefore aliens, or Siamese, Malayans and the like, and therefore not entitled to protection by the Chinese state.

Only through an understanding of this problem arising from dual nationality can one guage the true state of affairs prevailing in Java today. The Chinese there have long considered themselves to be on the same political level, and therefore entitled to the same political rights as the Javanese people. It was their duty therefore to support the Indonesian independence movement. However, at the crucial stage in the present conflict, the Chinese suddenly made up their minds to be neutral. Meanwhile, the Chinese of Java appealed to their consul-general for aid.

In view of these circumstances it seems clear that the Chinese in Java consider themselves as aliens, for had they considered themselves Indonesians they could have had no recourse to appeal to what would constitute a foreign diplomatic envoy. And as aliens, the Javanese Chinese have no right whatsoever to expect China to land troops on the island for their protection. That would amount to an attempt by China to create extraterritorial rights for herself in Indonesia.

It can be seen therefore that the entire future of the overseas Chinese revolves around the question of their status. Are they overseas nationals or are they Chinese? Clearly, for political and international purposes, they cannot be both. Yet that is precisely the legal fiction they have been playing around with for years, and which has caused the deterioration of relations between them and the natives of the countries which they inhabit. Clearly there is not, and there cannot be, from the legalistic point of view, an "Overseas Chinese."

These views may appear as unsympathetic toward the Chinese of the South Seas. If this is indeed their effect, it is a necessary consequence which cannot be overcome in the interests of truth. China herself has often been made a scapegoat by foreigners who take advantage of dual nationality. China has resented this. Yet does she expect other states to put up with such a convenient legal phrase on a scale a thousand times magnified? That question must be answered, and answered soon, if more massacres are not to take place in the future.

NOTE

The editor of the Review regrets the fact that this issue, because of the fire which on Monday seriously damaged the Mercury Press, is not up to the usual standard. However, it was only through the herculean efforts of the Evening Post and Mercury staff, plus the kind help of our friends in the China Press, that we were able to appear this week.

Landlords Out?

DR. T. V. SOONG'S decision last week to solicit advice from several local industrial and business people when the Supreme Economic Council meets in Nanking was the first major public indication of an attempt to loosen the firm grip China's landlords and warlords have maintained on the Government for the past several years.

While many of China's industrialists can hardly be called progressive or enlightened in their approach to the problems of government or economy, they at least take a realistic view of the present day world.

Following Japan's conquest of China's industrial belt along the coast, the industrialists' position changed from one of rapidly increasing influence to one of subservience. With the seat of government in rural Szechuen, long time home of feudal landlords and warlords, the displaced big businessmen became mere hat-in-hand callers often shunted from one secretary to another, while the upcountry gentry, the men who supplied the food and money and troops for the war of resistance—took over the positions of influence in the government.

Following the Japanese collapse, it became evident that a major battle for control of the government would soon develop between the landlords and the industrialists. With surprising speed the sedan chair gentry "moved in" on the coastal areas, confiscating Japanese and puppet enterprises. The pre-war industrialists have appeared to be getting the worst of it to date. Those who were able to salvage their properties after Japanese *and* Chinese looters finished, were faced with competition by government-subsidized trusts, controlled and operated by the landlords or their representatives.

Undoubtedly many of the post-war commercial and industrial problems can be traced squarely to mismanagement by the "upcountry" gentry who are accustomed to life in a medieval society where the debt-ridden populace, conditioned by centuries of exploitation, patiently accepts interest rates of 30 to 40 percent per month and rarely questions the landlords' title to 90 percent of the harvest.

Whether the Supreme Economic Council, which is said to be composed "mostly of leading Shanghai financiers, who are known to be factually informed of the serious and complicated ills of China's body economic," is able to make any appreciable headway remains to be seen. In any event the mere fact that such a group has been consulted is a hopeful sign. These conservative industrialists and financiers appear as radical economic and social thinkers when compared with the average rural lord of China, and are accustomed to higher standards of living, both for themselves and their workers, as well as to a measure of efficiency beyond the comprehension of the Chinese landlord.

Open Letter To Cardinal Tien

THOMAS Cardinal Tien, China's first Cardinal and generally regarded as a man of some perception and education, in an exclusive interview with United Press this week, declared that he favored an early world war instead of a delayed one. His reasoning was that so long as there was no love or justice among men war was inevitable. This love and justice, he explained, could be achieved through the Catholic Church. He felt that it would be better for mankind if the forthcoming war were fought now, before all the world had atomic bombs, as there would be less destruction.

Coming a few days after a statement in which he was reported to have attacked the Chinese Communists strongly, one would be inclined to suspect that what the good Cardinal really means is that he wants the war fought before the Russians get the atomic bomb because he thinks the chance of their coming out on the losing end of such a conflict would be more assured.

We would like to pose a few questions:

Since it can be assumed that Cardinal Tien—like many other people—was thinking of war between Britain, China and America on the one hand, and Russia and her European satellites on the other, where does he think this war will be fought?

Is Cardinal Tien familiar with the ruthless manner in which the Americans bombed China, Occupied Asia and Occupied Europe during the last war and the large amount of destruction so wrought even though atomic bombs did not exist?

Does Cardinal Tien think the few American Marines in North China, plus the stripped American 7th Fleet and China's ragged, ill-fed, ill-trained and ill-equipped troops could keep the Russian Siberian Army, composed largely of European war veterans, from occupying China?

Is Cardinal Tien aware of the fact that an organization called the United Nations, in which most of the nations of the world have membership, is now attempting, with the support of all, to eliminate war entirely or at least to postpone conflict as long as possible in the hope that peace, rather than war, will become an international habit and tradition?

Does Cardinal Tien think that the common man throughout the world will relish the idea of a high representative of a religious body whose members are always exempt from military conscription suggesting that war may be "inevitable" and that it would be better for the common man to die today rather than tomorrow?

We realize that the Cardinal is a busy man, what with delivering speeches and granting interviews, not to mention tending to church business, but we would appreciate an answer. We'll be glad to print it, Cardinal Tien.

Anything Can Happen Now

Life Magazine was denounced recently as a "pink, mongrel magazine" by Senator Theodore Bilbo (Dem., Mississippi), who said that the Communist Party ought to send its editor, Henry Luce, "a fat check for services rendered."

Monday's Fire

MONDAY'S fire, which largely destroyed the offices of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, gave Shanghai's citizens a fine preview of what they can expect from their fire department. Our advice to Shanghailanders is that they lay in a good supply of extinguishers, buckets of sand and other home remedy fire-fighting apparatus because, it is now obvious, the city fire department can be counted on for precious little help, in the vital, early stages of a fire.

While blame for the fire department's ridiculous showing Monday cannot be placed entirely upon the personnel involved, it was obvious to all observers that much in the way of organization and training was needed.

One of the more shameful aspects was the sorry state of the fire-fighting equipment which, although certainly ancient, could easily be put in better shape than it now is in. The hoses which failed to function after being connected because of holes and faulty connections were almost too numerous to count. Suffice to say, the water spewed into the street because of rusted fire hydrants, rotten hose and low pressure possibly equalled the amount poured on the fire.

The slowness of the fire department in responding to the call was one of the more baffling of the afternoon's tragedy of errors. One truck, we are told, was delayed because it ran out of gas while attempting to negotiate the four blocks between the station and the fire. Why the rest took from 15 minutes to half an hour no one knows.

With the hot and comparatively dry summer upon us, we suggest that Mayor Wu might do well to shake up his firemen a bit, seeing that they haul out their equipment occasionally and inspect and repair it. Since much of the equipment is obviously well beyond repair, perhaps the mayor might approach the U.S. Navy with a request for the loan of some emergency equipment.

A Matter of Timing

H. V. Wade in the Detroit News.

The House voted a suspension of the Selective Service Act until Oct. 15, or practically up to election day. Only a rather dull child will think this coincidence is a coincidence.

China Critic Suspends

OUR contemporary, the China Critic, announced in this week's issue that it was suspending publication temporarily because of soaring production costs and unreasonable demands of labor, which make budgeting impossible.

It is indeed regrettable that the Critic, after 18 years of service, feels that it can go on no longer. If China ever needed newspapers and magazines reflecting enlightened opinion from all sides of the political arena, she needs them during today's troublous times. The closing of a publication today may well be likened to the closing of factories and industrial establishments.

Personally, we feel that the closing of the Critic, even though temporary, is a great loss. It is never in the public good for one publication to have its special field to itself. Further, it is not good for the publication itself, since lack of competition often produces staleness and a tendency to become arbitrary and bigoted.

To the editors of the Critic we offer our sincere sympathy and our honest hope for the early revival of our staunch contemporary.

Objectives Yet To Be Won

From the Milwaukee Journal.

Speaking to the men under his command in the European theater, Gen. Joseph McNarney told American troops: "In many respects, the job of the occupation soldier is more difficult than that of the soldier in combat. In battle the object is clear—the enemy must be destroyed. The occupation soldier is involved in a struggle to replace the destructive ideas of Nazism with constructive ideas of democracy."

Americans at home can find wisdom in such words. While the guns and bombs still roared and American boys were dying in battle, our national objective was clear. We were a people united in our determination to defeat the armies and navies of the enemy, to save our country and our way of living from the obvious threat.

Now that the physical forces of the enemy have been overcome and dispersed, our objective seems to have become obscured. We are in danger of forgetting that the struggle for democracy has not been ended. It is so easy to lose sight of the truth that the battles we fought so bravely with our arms have yet to be consummated by our patience, sacrifice and intelligence.

* * *

Somber Thought

From Dublin Opinion.

In those planets where life is now extinct, the scientists probably got just a little farther than ours have got.

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

Outlook. July 2, 1921.

The pendulum of trade in China has apparently reached the limit of its backward swing from the wartime days of inflated prosperity and a general tone of optimism prevails. The moment of hesitation preceding a healthy revival of commercial activities on a "business as usual" scale is now on and Chinese and foreign merchants alike are preparing for the months to come. All of the undertones of the market generally are healthy.

* * *

Jubilee.

Announcement is made of the opening of the China & South Sea Bank, Limited, by the managing director and board of directors on Tuesday morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock, at 4 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

June 27, 1936.

Juggernaut?

Edgar Snow, writing in the Saturday Evening Post for May 9 and June 6, under the titles, "The Japanese Juggernaut Rolls On" and "The Coming Conflict in the Far East," forecasts the Japanese control of China but says the job cannot be accomplished without the scourge of a major war. Snow said the Japanese drive into China is not going to stop, because the Imperial Idea is not going to die until it is killed.

* * *

Banned.

An official Customs notification this week announced that the entry of Asia Magazine into China is forbidden. The Shanghai Evening Post surmised that the reason for the ban was the publication of an article in the May issue on the "Blue Shirt" organization of General Chiang Kai-shek, written by Wilbur Burton, who at present is travelling in western China.

Hongkong Battleground Of Bitter War Between Fascist, Bolshevik Papers

By JAMES B. CHANG, Ph. D.

A CORRESPONDENT to the South China Morning Post and the Hongkong Telegraph on June 6, 1946, lamented that "in this part of the world, especially Hongkong, the vernacular press is divided into two camps—pro-Fascsit and pro-Bolshevik. Each claims its infallibility and excludes any other political ideal" such as the Anglo-American conception of democracy in which "the majority of the people, through their representatives, rule, and the minority still possess the right to criticize" and which "guarantees the existence and privileges of an opposition party, a bill of rights, the people's opportunity to overthrow an unwanted government through a peaceful and constitutional means and without resorting to violence and bloodshed."

The correspondent finally asked: "Are the Anglo-American governments aware they are helping to destroy their own ideological foundation by adopting a laissez-faire policy? Is there no way for the Anglo-Americans to help make China democratic, except by sending General Marshall and manufacturing atomic bombs?"

"Pro-Fascist" Press

The so-called pro-Fascist papers referred to apparently are the official or semi-official Kuomintang journals —the Chinese Mail, representing the Blueshirt faction; the National Times, mouthpiece of the C.C. clique; the Kung Sheung Yat Po, which always speaks the late Tai Li's language; and Sin Tao Yat Po, owned by Aw Boon Haw, who flew to Tokyo to congratulate Tojo and who is now regarded as the Generalissimo's loyalist.

The philosophy of these four papers is simple and clear. The Generalissimo is great, magnanimous, infallible, invincible and always right. China needs one party, one leadership, and one principle. There is nothing right or wrong, except what the leader decides. A Japanese-persecuted patriot may be regarded as a traitor if the leader so rules. On the other hand, a Japanese-favored traitor may be considered a loyal person when the leader says so.

Some European agents in Macao and Hongkong were puzzled with Chinese politics and the Chinese secret service men's attitude until they learned to understand the ruling Kuomintang's fundamental concept of public law. Those who knew something about Italy and Germany under Il Duce and Der Fuehrer respectively may comprehend the situation better.

Buffer State Needed

These journals seem to take for granted that the Anglo-American governments are under necessity to assist China under a dictatorship because they, the Anglo-Americans, need to build China as a buffer state against Soviet Russia.

The Hongkong government's friendly attitude toward Chinese secret service men has always been interpreted as a sign of weakness. A few days ago one of these journals actually helped to circulate a magazine from Canton, a Blueshirt mouthpiece, in which Hongkong's governor, Sir Mark Young, was condemned as unfitted because he preferred to surrender Hongkong to Japan rather than let the Chinese take it in 1941!

The enactment by the Hongkong authorities of a Bill to Surrender Chinese Collaborators, an expedient if unwise measure, was taken by these Kuomintang pressmen as a British admission of defeat and the result of intimidation.

While General Chang Fa-kwei and Governor Lo Cho-ying were away in Nanking, these journals, in close touch with the Blueshirts, suddenly announced a list of persons as traitors to be arrested and extradited to Canton for Gestapolike treatment and torture.

Colony's "Sovereign Power"

Otherwise the Kuomintang publications devoted their space to accusing the Communists of selling their souls and country to Soviet Russia. Such accusations have been the only part of their propaganda that commanded the Hongkongites' sympathy.

The Kuomintang periodicals' attempt, in co-operation with Tai Li squads, who practically ruled Canton, has made it seem that their proprietors were the sovereign power in the exercise of extraterritorial rights in Hongkong.

Authorities Fed Up

The British patience seemed to have been exhausted. On June 5, 1946, the Chinese Mail, the Blueshirts' most outspoken mouthpiece, was summoned and cautioned. The paper then announced that it would be reorganized.

Three days later, on June 8, Hongkong's Governor-in-Council again decided that the National Times should be suspended from publication for a month. "The government representative stated that the order had been made in consequence of the second leading article appearing in the issue of the paper of June 7 which, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, was likely to mislead the public as to arrangements made and being made with responsible Chinese authorities for the surrender of collaborators, and was calculated to bring law and order into contempt."

The Communist Press

Chinese Communist influence appears much greater than the size of their propaganda papers indicates. During the occupation days the only guerilla forces in and around Hongkong who did something to aid the Allies were the Chinese Reds, excepting a few pro-Anglo-American elements in Hongkong who organized anti-Japanese activities on their own initiative and who were always afraid of being persecuted by the Blueshirts in co-operation with Wang Ching-wei's puppet army, such as the notorious "Two-Dollar" Li of Shikiu. Such patriotic forces were either individually wiped out or have voluntarily retired into obscurity. The result has been that the Red guerillas of the East River are now the legendary heroes of Hongkong.

Naturally the Communists made capital out of such assets. Their organs, Cheng Pao and Wah Shiang Pao, are the most popular journals among Hongkong's youths. Their exposures of the Kuomintang corruptions added to their popularity.

Holy Mission

The unfortunate feature, of course is their unconditional obedience to Moscow. "Only the voice of Moscow is the right echo of democracy, according to these missionaries, who think they have a holy mission to propagate to us ignorant non-democratic pagans, who hesitate to adhere to Marxism as interpreted by the rulers of Soviet Russia," said the South China Morning Post correspondent.

The Reds have been accusing the Anglo-Americans for obstructing Soviet Russia's policy in the world. The Anglo-Americans have been identified as anti-democratic because they were anti-Russian. Their dogmatic attitude appeared no less menacing than the Nazi propaganda of pre-war days.

Chinese Kuomintang and Communist papers in Hongkong, which dominated Hongkong's press, agreed on one thing. They, the Kuomintang and Communist journalists, were both against Anglo-American liberalism and democracy.

American Aid An Angle

There is the report that if the Kuomintang does not get American aid, they may go Bolshevik again. How can one guarantee that they will not go Bolshevik after they get American aid?

The Kuomintang and Communists are accusing each other of incorporating the collaborators. There were two distinguished guests, both Japanese returned students, in the Japanese Asia Revival Institute in the occupation days. Both were accorded good treatment and both had good influence with the Japanese. Both had made good money.

One of them is now a leading Kuomintang member and another is a leader of China's Democratic League. The Kuomintang assailed the League leader as a traitor while the Communists say that the traitor is the Kuomintang magnate!

Swing To Left Gaining

Chinese intelligentsia on the whole have fallen for the Reds because they resented American aid to China's fascists. According to the same South China Morning Post correspondent, "what is more menacing is that among the most popular and influential Chinese thinkers such a tendency (as believing that only Soviet Russia is democratic) is get-

What Yenan Thinks Of Private Capital: Mao Tze-tung's Latest Book Quoted

By SHEN CHIEN-TU

LIGHT on the fate of private business in communist-led areas which will form a growing market occupying the greater part of Manchuria and North China and the North-central Kiangsu seaboard has been thrown by recent first clear-cut statements of the Chinese Communist Party now at hand.

"Private capital must be developed," is the first clearcut ruling of the seventh Chinese Communist Party congress held in Yenan just before the Japanese surrender, embodied in Mao Tze-tung's latest book "On Coalition Government," which is also the most up-to-date blue book of Chinese communist political and economic policies in China.

Foreseeing the doubts of the "neutral reader" accustomed to thinking of communist parties as proponents of unabated class struggle and inveterate foes of capitalism, Communist leader Mao Tze-tung explains at length in this book:

Chinese Capital Small

"Some people do not understand why Chinese Communists do not fear capitalism, but on the contrary promote its development. Our answer is simple: to replace foreign imperialist and native feudalist oppression with capitalistic development is not only a progress but also an inevitable course for it benefits the capitalistic class as well as the proletariat.

"What is superfluous in present China is foreign imperialism and native feudalism, and not native capitalism. On the contrary, our capitalism is indeed too little."

He also points out that Chinese communists will not only "struggle for the independence, freedom, democracy and unity of China but will also struggle for the industrialization of China and modernization of her agriculture....."

Enormous Need Stressed

"To develop industry, enormous capital is needed. Where will it come from? It can only come from two sources, namely, the capital accumulated by the Chinese people themselves and from foreign loans.

"Under the condition that they abide by the laws of China and are of advantage to the economy of China, foreign investments are welcome."

This statement of policy was followed by an editorial on June 21, 1945, in the Emancipation Daily, central organ of the Chinese Communist Party published in Yenan, "On development of private capitalism," summing up the Chinese communists' attitude on the question:

"We advocate development of private capital. This development must be under the condition of not strangling the people's livelihood and of developing state economy and co-operative economy side by side with private capital. On such a basis, widescale development of capitalism will only bring good to people of all strata."

"Free Capitalism" Out

The editorial however differentiates this private capital based on free competition and free enterprise from "monopoly capital strangling the livelihood of the people" which "manifests itself as bureaucratic capital formed by merging of big landlords with big compradores and big bankers" bolstered by one-party rule. "If this kind of capitalism is allowed to exist in China, free capitalism will meet with mortal destruction and there can then be no talk of its development."

Private capital together with "state controlled economy and individual and co-operative economy" will form the three indispensable elements of the "new democratic economy" of the nation. "With these three elements, the new democratic economy is of a much higher level than the old capitalistic economy. Firstly, anarchy in the production of the important industries will not reign nor will they be unable to operate through lack of capital. In this way there will be a high tempo of economic development to place China really in the ranks of prosperous and strong countries."

Employer-Labor Policy

A more definite tone in the Chinese communist policy of employer-labor relations was struck when a Labor Day editorial of the same paper in May this year called for "capital-labor co-operation to speed up production in liberated areas."

This editorial pointed out that though living standards of workers should be improved, they "should not demand overmuch from factory owners to make them run at a loss.... "After raising of wages, workers should raise quality and quantity of output, keep down costs and enable factory owners to earn profits."

Communist commander-in-chief Chu Teh on the same day, at a meeting of Yenan workers, also called on all workers to co-operate with private capital to enable factories to run on a profitable basis. He also pointed out that an "inflow of capital from outside the border region" was also a vital factor in raising production.

Bank, Plants Organized

Though it is as yet too early to see the full effects of this encouragement of private capital in communist-led areas, there seem to be already indications of efforts in this direction.

Available press reports from these areas disclosed the recent formation of the first private bank, the Jui Hua Bank, in Hantan, railway town, present capital of the Communist-led Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan Border Region on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, with a total capital of more than $4,000,000,000 national currency whose shares are reported to be held by business men, merchants, co-operatives and farmers.

A number of government operated factories in the same town, including a $20,000,000 automobile company, pressing factory, and an iron goods factory, were reported to have been bought up by private investors.

British Mines Taken Over

The Chiaotso coal mines in North Honan, which is one of the biggest coal mines in North China, is reported to have been converted into the private owned Hsin Hua coal mining joint stock company after being taken over by the Eighth Route Army. Two billion dollars out of the total of $2,500,000,000 national currency worth of shares of the Hsing Hua Company in Kalgan were reported to have been bought by local private industrialists. Similar press reports of other former government operated enterprises converted into private enterprises have also been disclosed in other communist-led areas in Chahar, Shantung, Hopei and Shansi.

A sidelight on this communist policy towards growth of private capital may also be seen in reports of foreign correspondents who visited communist-led areas on the industrial and commercial revival now taking place in these areas through huge government loans and aid. No reports have so far been received of government discriminative measures restricting growth and prosperity of business in these areas.

An indirect commentary on this policy may also be seen in the political attitude of the Democratic League, representing mainly growing private business interests now unable to find a voice in the national government in the present Kuomintang-Communist negotiations. Though explicitly stating that its program is different from that of the Chinese communist party, the league has been able to see eye to eye with the communists on the many political and economic issues now facing the Chinese nation. Important league members are reported to now hold such high posts in the popularly elected governments in communist-led areas as provincial governorships.

---

ting more and more receptive as the present government, supported by the United States, has gradually tightened thought and police control. To such thinkers, the Anglo-American governments are not only undemocratic, but also oppressive and are helping an oppressive fascistic government."

If the Anglo-American governments remember what they have paid in lives and property for their negligence in following and taking good care of the pre-war Nazi-Fascist-Bolshevik ideological controversies, they need to study more closely the present Fascism vs. Communism propaganda war in Hongkong in which the pro-Anglo-American Chinese, disorganized, unsupported, deserted and despised by the very countries that educated them, are the first, and will be the last, victims.

And the Anglo-Americans themselves will not escape in their turn.

Halt To Traditional Lavish Birthday Feasts, Self-Denial Urged To Aid China's Hungry

By BEN Y. LEE
（李 炳 郁）

DESCRIPTIVE tales portraying the heart-breaking scene of famine stricken areas in Central China and pompous birthday celebrations daily staged in many cosmopolitan cities such as Shanghai, are two striking contrasts in post-war China. In Central China 30,000,000 persons are starving; they are chewing roots, grass and leaves in their struggle for existence, while aristocrats, bureaucrats, black-hearted hoarders, shady speculators, unscrupulous war profiteers, the idle rich, half-baked politicians, etc. in Shanghai are enjoying their luxuriant feasts with imported wines, sweet meats, delicacies on burdened mahogany tables, unconscious of how millions of their compatriots are fervently praying to be fed with the crumbs and scraps which fall from their table.

There is a human side and an inhuman side, and everyone should see himself on one side or the other. In times of national rehabilitation every normal person should ask himself whether he is justified in squandering a huge sum of money aimlessly and wasting piculs of food unconsciously by throwing it into the garbage can in celebrating birthday anniversaries, at a time when every ounce of food means life to a famine stricken soul. Incredible but true tales about the sale of human flesh as meat are reported to have been seen in famine—stricken areas in Hunan province, and in some districts underground roots are eaten. Babies are exchanged for a few catties of food. Their sufferings exceed the bounds of human endurance. Where are the good Samaritans?

"Heart Of China" Hit

The rice shortage has become stringent throughout Central China and extends even to the rich rice lands of some provinces. Honan province, called "the heart of China," has suffered immense devastation. The famine situation in Hunan, Honan and Kwangtung especially, has reached the most serious stage. Never before have such heart-breaking scenes as those in the famine stricken areas been witnessed. Approximately 5,000,000 people in Kwangtung province will face starvation unless there is substantial outside help. The country should conserve every bit of available food for the next few months may be unprecedented ones, it must be feared. Meanwhile, the price of rice is soaring in every city, reaching the unprecedented high of $70,000 per picul on May 19.

News from Rangoon indicates it will be several years before Burma, which before the war exported more than 2,000,000 tons annually, can export any substantial quantities of the cereal. Destruction during the war, and the impossibility of working in the fields and other causes have brought about the unprecedented shortage of rice. It is not only a question of domestic shortage of rice, but also the lack of transportation which is a major factor in the international food problem.

"One Bowl Of Rice" Drive

Every day high authorities assert that large quantities of imported and domestic rice are due to arrive in Shanghai in the next few months, and a shortage of the cereal and other foodstuffs in Shanghai is but a wild rumor. In the meantime, the price of rice daily is skyrocketing. The next few weeks' weather will greatly affect the 1946 cereal crop. Food rationing is being put into practice in many foreign lands, and the introduction of rice rationing in China, if efficiently administered, would certainly alleviate the food crisis to a certain extent.

Amidst the shortage of food the world over and particularly in China, people in foreign lands feel concern for the millions of starving Chinese. With a Samaritan heart the overseas Chinese in many Far Eastern countries have launched a "One-Bowl-Of-Rice" movement to raise relief funds for their compatriots. In America, the Philippines and many other foreign lands, overseas Chinese have formed organizations to collect funds and have made plans to purchase relief supplies to ship to China's famine stricken millions.

Gifts From Siam Chinese

Three lots of relief rice, totalling more than 7000 tons have been contributed by the overseas Chinese in Siam and have arrived in Shanghai while an additional 6000 tons will be shipped later. In addition 200,000 tons of foodstuffs have been distributed by UNRRA. Further, 7000 tons of Saigon rice purchased by the Food Ministry are expected to arrive in Shanghai soon. The news that Mayor K. C. Wu has issued a set of four emergency rice regulations,—requiring at one stroke the registration of all rice stocks and transactions in Shanghai, and outlawing rice business unless handled by legitimate rice merchants—has brought great joy to Shanghailanders.

The spirit of patriotism and humanitarianism of the overseas Chinese should be eulogized and engraved in our hearts. Charity begins at home, an old proverb says. Perhaps it is a good moral lesson, and well-fed partakers in birthday celebrations in cities like Shanghai should follow in the footsteps of their brothers overseas. Are Shanghailanders so hard-hearted and so heartless as not to have any sympathetic feeling at all toward their compatriots? It was a great shock to us to hear that in Tientsin former enemy goods in godowns are rotting while the shortage of supplies on the market there is serious. No one seems to know what reasons there are for the delay in disposing of food that is rotting while starving millions are waiting for alleviation of their sufferings.

National Welfare First

Eight years of devastating war against Japanese aggression have not brought any far - reaching changes in Chinese social life. Every grown-up should work for national welfare to carry out the constructive work of post-war rehabilitation and should do his utmost, by personal denial and sacrifice to save every ounce of food possible for the provinces threatened by famine. We should not expect sufficient relief from abroad unless and until our conscience is clear. The gulf separating those celebrating birthdays and those in the famine stricken areas is wide and heart-breaking. Now let us see how some of our compatriots are enjoying themselves in such cities as Shanghai in their birthday and other feasting.

According to old established custom, the celebration of birthdays is an honor bestowed upon an aged man or woman by his or her children or relatives. Since time immemorial, the Chinese have celebrated anniversaries such as one's 50th, 60th, 70th, 80th, 90th and 100th birthdays. The universal celebration of birthdays in China is an institution peculiar in the extent of the festivities. After having reached the age of 50, persons, especially those who are prosperous, give feasts for their relatives and friends on every anniversary of birth.

Major & Minor Birthdays

One's 50th, 60th, etc. anniversaries are known as "major" birthdays, while the rest are "minor" birthdays. The celebrations are more elaborate and extensive in North China than in South or Central China. A young man of rich family may celebrate his 20th or 30th birthdays in North China. On those occasions it is not unusual for rich families to hire a band of theatrical performers to enact plays or to screen a movie in one's mansion.

After a man is married, the birthdays assume more importance, and besides his relatives and friends, his in-laws send him presents. When a person celebrates his or her 70th or 80th birthday, the honored man or woman usually cannot stand the strain of hilarity and excitement, excessive eating and drinking, as it might shorten his or her life.

For that reason, many superstitious Chinese seek to avoid the jinx by celebrating a birthday one year ahead. Another common superstition is that if a man's children are not all married, the celebrations should take place a year ahead, that is, with a man nearing 60, his children should celebrate on his 59th birthday.

The secretary of every influential man and government official keeps the dates of birth of his equals, and no matter whether one wishes his birthday celebrated elaborately or

not, he can hardly avoid it. In some cases some men actually leave home, pretending important business or take a short trip unannounced to dodge the celebrations planned by friends or relatives.

Man's 3 "Felicities"

The birth anniversary is one of man's "three felicities," which also include his wedding day and funeral day. Even at a distance one can see the "longevity" pavilion in front of the residence of one whose birthday is being celebrated. If the celebration is held at a restaurant or hotel, a type of pavilion invariably is erected at the main entrance of the establishment. A birthday feast is always given in as grand a style as the family can afford, being dependent on pecuniary circumstance and social standing.

As an inevitable result of such pompous feasting, many participants suffer headaches, stomachaches, indigestion, dysentery, etc., which in turn fatten the purses of doctors and the profits of drugstores. It cannot be denied there is an alarmingly large quantity of food wasted in such celebrations. People are stuffing their stomachs with more than is good for them. Thus the rich do not tighten their belts one notch to relieve the suffering millions in the famine areas.

During the Sino-Japanese war in Shanghai, while cannon were roaring and building after building was being shattered, when life was not worth a candle, many so-called aristocrats kept feasting pompously, shouting with joy and shooting off firecrackers in celebrating birthdays. In the early part of 1945 the manager of a large department store on Nanking Road celebrated his 60th birthday by inviting his entire staff to a feast lasting three consecutive days. Very often while glancing over a Chinese daily one cannot help seeing many formal announcements in the form of advertisements informing the public of the birthday celebrations of an aged, successful resident, with a long list of prominent local gentry as the promoters of the celebrations.

Stop The Feasting

Public functionaries, gentry and men of high cultural levels should take the lead in setting a good example to the masses so that every one will contribute a share of his food, by self-denial and sacrifice, to alleviate the famine. To love China is to love its people, more particularly its suffering souls in times of unprecedented famine such as this one, and who need but a bowl of congee to sustain life. It is really a sin to let our compatriots starve when our foreign friends and compatriots overseas undergo rationing in order to send their surplus to relieve China's 30,000,000 famine sufferers, the while many of us here are stuffing ourselves with an overabundance of delicacies, sweet meats, imported wines and other costly imported what-nots.

Can our social psychology be rectified by means of social education? Let the spirit of CNRRA be permanently established in every home.

China Needs Indemnity Law; Court Supervision Wanted

By LEON INN JAR

FROM time immemorial, a proverb often quoted by the Chinese "common man" has been: No entrance into court during one's life, nor into hell after one's death. The gist of the caution lies in the expose of the corruption of the Chinese judicial system, which during the past several centuries has made most of the litigants suffer atrociously.

Judging from the standpoint of **Habeas Corpus**, the Chinese judicial system even today is still far too insane. It has, however, sipped many a dose of novel expedients and has thus undergone a vista of hard-won improvement. But still there are many discrepancies which prove fatal to the exercise of popular sovereignty for the Chinese at large.

Where is the remedy when an incompetent procurator in a writ to detain a suspect makes a false interpretation of a law through misunderstanding or misrepresentation so that the victim suffers horribly before the judgment has been rendered? Where is the explanation when a procurator abuses his power by detaining a suspect for years-long investigation, all the while tending to make a criminal of the suspect. What is the legal redress when an accused, sentenced to death because of the court's caprice and actually without conclusive evidence, is later proved innocent, but has already been executed?

Sovereignty Supreme

All these are burning questions that press for a prompt solution.

Legal authorities in China constantly refer to the law as deriving its potency from the sovereignty of a state, as Jean Bodin centuries ago pointed out. Thus, sovereignty, so-called, could do no wrong and know no restriction, legal or customary. Instead, it reigned supreme by establishing over the citizens an extraordinary ascendancy in the form of law. Therefore, it follows that the state will not be responsible for the blunder committed in the course of application of law of which sovereignty itself is a giver. Functioning in the full plenitude of sovereignty, the state and its judicial machinery, the court and judge, were merely agents of sovereignty or rather merely its replica: logically they may refrain from responsibility for whatever foolish mistake they make. Such notion is surely no baggage for the citizens of a republic.

Modern Concepts

According to modern concepts, the theory of sovereignty should take quite a different complexion. Jean Bodin blundered in mistaking the sovereignty of a state for the highest fountain of authority, failing to realize the importance of popular will as the sole factor from which sovereignty gains its existence and on which base the fundamental law must rest.

For centuries, most scholars acquiesced in the definition that a state is nothing more than a **personne morale** which has been hatched into being and simultaneously clothed with sovereignty by law.

According to Judge Cardozo, law is a science of prediction par excellence: when the prediction reaches a high degree of certainty or assurance, we speak of the law as settled. For necessity, people use to predict, lest it should disappoint their expectation. When a consensus of expectation culminates in a prediction de facto, we speak of the ex-sovereignty. The state derives its existence and gains its hold from law and is transfigured by that law, enacted through popular sovereignty based on popular will. Before law, it stands on equal footing with its citizen and is subject to the same jurisdiction. Therefore, it is capable of punishment when the freedom of its citizen is impaired by an abuse of power in its judicial machinery, i.e., when a breach of popular will is apparently palpable. In other words, the state or its functioning organ, the government, must be held responsible for whatever blunder is committed, and so with its assessors.

What China Needs

From the foregoing inference, I arrive at a belief that in order to get rid of evil in the Chinese judicial system, the first thing we should do is to enforce rigid and matter-of-fact disciplinary measures against delinquent judges and impotent procurators for negligence or abuse of power; and that in order to enhance the prestige of popular will so as to enlighten the role of popular sovereignty, there must be a law, a wholesome and exclusively effective law for indemnifying the blunders made through sheer error or delinquency.

With respect to disciplinary measures, we are aware of the stipulations in the Chinese Penal Code, but they are stipulations only, for they are seldom if ever put into force, not because the Chinese judicial officer behaves well enough to make futile these disciplinary clauses, but because of the play of courtesy or of favor, or even of corruption, by which a multitude of criminal judges and procurators emerge from the weltering sea of crime and remain aloof as plausible and seemingly innocent officers.

Precedents Set In Europe

Legislation avowedly imposing pecuniary responsibility upon state

and the officer concerned dates back as far as 1918 when a German constitution made a happy adoption in Art. 130, section 1, to the effect that when, in administering justice or performing duty, an officer contravenes the rights or benefits of a third party, the responsibility to indemnify the party rests in principle with the state or the body-politic exercising jurisdiction over him.

By this time, jurists of continental Europe were mainly disposed to indulgence of theories of popular freedom and equality and, to champion such freedom and equality, most European countries were prone to inaugurate a path of law-making with indemnity for the victim of cases erroneously decided. The result was a mass of novel legislation. In Germany, Austria, Norway and Denmark there came into existence the refreshing procedent that if a convict be proved innocent, the government is liable to indemnify the convict without hesitation, and that, in the event of a breach of duty in effecting indemnity, the convict is authorized by law to sue against the government.

In other countries, to wit, France, Italy, Switzerland and Holland, legislation harped on quite a different string. Unlike Germany, Austria, Norway and Denmark, they considered it necessary that a convict, if found innocent, must be set free and properly indemnified, but they must be indemnified not as a result of favor or caprice. Whether the victim is entitled to indemnity would remain a matter to be decided by the government. He had no right to lodge a claim or to allege exception to the decision at which the court arrives for ascertaining the scope of indemnity or vetoing the payment thereof. There is no law governing this sort of controversy and therefore he will be subject to no guidance.

Yoke Of Pao Chia

Of these twin precedents, I deem it prudent to adopt the first of them for China. Every now and then, Chinese citizens are plunged into a whirlpool of high affairs. As householders, they are most hard-pressed with the relentless yoke of Pao-chiachang,—a notorious corporal at the head of a team of organized residents, who used to submit paradoxical reports, to elicit plausible analysis out of a pointless situation, to set it wrong where it was right, to seek for bribery wherever procurable, to fabricate evils far more than to promote public welfare.

Such a trend is more particularly true of regions far removed from the metropolitan areas. In business and the regulation of affairs, the householders tremble under the sinister influence of local knaves, of notorious and prehensile gents, in brief, of all sorts of self-seeking adventurers. Their fate is dire; their suffering atrocious. Even if it should happen that some of these cases luckily ripen into lawsuits and be conscienably pleaded in court, they can hardly merit any degree of justice for the native judge and procurator are mostly impotent and stumped, and withal, upon occasions, corruption would render investigation worthless and decision distorted.

Freedom To Sue

With so deplorable a mise en scene, how can we administer justice and achieve popular safety without introducing a particular set of laws by which judges and procurators themselves will be severely dealt with for their blunders, and through which the victim will be properly indemnified for their sufferings? How can popular will and popular sovereignty assert themselves unless the citizen is invested with freedom to sue the government when the latter is guilty of a breach of duty in the realm of indemnity?

As for the qualifications of an applicant to claim for indemnity, contemporary legislation requires that he must be once convicted, nay, literally put into jail, but at last be set free upon appeal, that such fallacious conviction must owe its origin not to his own fault, nor to force majeur, but to the carelessness or sometimes to corruption of the court itself. This sort of legislation, I admit, is anything but complete, and surely anything but perfect. For only in a country judicially up to par, may such requirement be made sufficiently feasible, but in no wise is it sufficient for enforcement in China. The fault of this legislation lies wholly in the fact that it fails to consider the flagrant suffering in advance of trial with which most Chinese litigants are acutely afflicted.

Corruption Rampant

As has been explicitly expounded above, Chinese officialdom is flooded with elements of corruption and scarcely less so are the courts of China. Into the domain of justice, we are told, there creeps the malpractice of bullying, which is still rife nowadays everywhere.

It is commonplace during a cross-examination by a constable, detective or procurator, at the very opening of an investigation, for the alleged criminal, innocent though he be, to be awed into confessing himself guilty, to accept a prearranged affidavit, to admit fabricated charges. Occasionally he may even be tortured before being brought to the notice of a judge. Here, I am convinced that, if China is to enact a law for indemnifying innocent victims, it must at any rate, be one which will extend hospitality to those applicants who whimper under the blows of the local sheriff prior to a well-grounded trial.

Simplicity Favored

Let us consider what we should require as a procedure for application of indemnity. Contemporary authorities approve of the idea that the procedure must be simple in form and prompt in enforcement. Doubtless, a complex and tardy procedure could only work havoc

EAT AT
Jimmy's
133 Nanking Road
Shanghai
Branch 11-3 Rue Montauban

TRADE MARK
PLACEMON
A REMEDY FOR DEBILITY, GENERAL ILL HEALTH, Etc.
The New Asiatic Chemical Works, Ltd.
1044 Sinza Road, Shanghai.

WE SELL
Parker "51"
Eversharp
Waterman
Sheaffers &
Various Automatic
Pencils
Your Name Engraved Free
THE SHANGHAI FOUNTAIN PEN CO.
152 Honan Rd. (Central)
Tels. 16069, 14432.

with the victims rather than alleviate their torment. For cases where the victim of a junior court happily emerges innocent from appeal, the Japanese Penal Indemnity Code, Art. 9, will stamp its approval on his application for indemnity submitted within 60 days following the decision of the appellate court. Whether this ruling is worth copying for China deserves consideration. I do not agree with this ruling in that it maintains an arduous system of application as a pre-requisite to the enjoyment of such privilege.

In China to hand in an application is by no means an easy task. For the majority of Chinese citizens are ill-educated and sometimes illiterate; they have not the least idea of law and of its procedures. They often take fright at mention of a court and would shy away from an application for indemnity which is their due. If the matter is entrusted to a grasping barrister, it may spell a heavy drainage of money and nothing else.

Rigid Supervision Wanted

When the judgment of the higher court already has laid bare glaring abuse in a previous decision and reveals an indemnity to be something imperatively authorized, without further investigation, why should not the court in question be good enough to authorize it spontaneously straightaway when the verdict of the appellate court has been rendered? In this connection, I realize the necessity that in the Indemnity Law there must be incorporated an explicit stipulation endowing the judge with authority to ascertain the scope of indemnity and to order its payment. Of course, the victim must be allowed to register an exception if the decision at which the court arrives does not satisfy him.

Coming to victims who suffer horribly during the stage of investigation prior to prosecution, I venture to suggest that a rigid supervisory system should be called into existence, if China is to do away with the evil in her political arena as well as her judicial machinery. A system as rigid as one similar to the Gestapo may well achieve brilliant success. Under this system there will be secret service men in every nook and corner closely watching the proceedings administering justice, or lending an attentive ear to local abuse and taking action, if necessary.

Monetary reward should be accorded to informants making a confidential report which may lead to discovery of deep-seated offense. Once a decision is found at fault or the procedure for investigation proves detrimental to popular safety and sovereignty, the responsible officers must be disciplined forthwith and the victim indemnified. I urge the Supervisory Yuan of the National Government to carry through this scheme. I believe it might accomplish much, if it chooses.

Protect Your

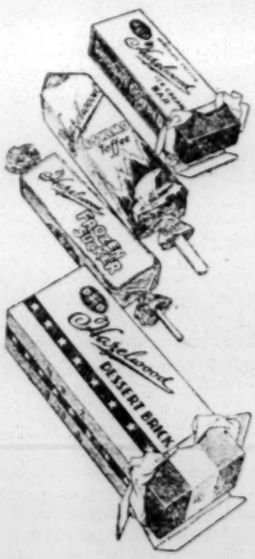
CHILDREN'S HEALTH!

Hazelwood

PACKAGED Ice Cream is SAFE to EAT!

● All our Packaged *Hazelwood* Ice Cream is manufactured and packed under modern scientific conditions, which ensure purity of all our products.

● You can buy *Hazelwood* Packaged Ice Cream from authorized *Hazelwood* Dealers just as fresh as you could enjoy it at *Hazelwood Park.*



● **HAZELWOOD BAR**
A portion of excellent Ice Cream coated with imported milk chocolate.

● **HAZELWOOD ESKIMO TOFFEE**
A rich Ice Cream Confection, of malted milk chocolate, known to you as "Snow White".

● **HAZELWOOD FROZEN SU KER**
A delicious thirst-quencher made of pure ingredients.

● **HAZELWOOD BRICK**
A family slab of Ice Cream in 3 layers — Strawberry Vanilla, Chocolate. Enough for 5 generous servings.

NEW Hazelwood AND BETTER

Made at Hazelwood Park
by
HENNINGSEN PRODUCE CO.
FEDERAL INCORPORATED, U. S. A.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Kuomintang-Red Talks Go On; Cry For National Peace Raised

ALTHOUGH an agreement on the restoration of communications is reported to have been reached at the Nanking parleys between China's warring parties, the main points of contention—the cessation of hostilities and the reorganization of the army—still remain unsettled. While the Committee of Three was deliberating these issues, a strong popular movement got under way to apply pressure on the conferees to reach a favorable decision and thus set the country on the path of peace and reconstruction.

The focal point of the movement was Shanghai where some 75,000, representing the 150,000 strong Federation of Shanghai People's Organizations, including bankers, industrialists, office workers, and intellectuals, flocked to the North Station to send off peace delegates to Nanking from the Shanghai National Peace Movement Conference to present a petition for "peace and democracy" to the Committee of Three headed by envoy-mediator George C. Marshall.

U.S. Asked To Go

The occasion gave rise to a mammoth demonstration which paraded through the city's streets after sending off the delegates. One idea appeared to unite all sections of Shanghai when industrialists and bankers were seen walking side by side with students, laborers and office workers along the city's streets, periodically stopping to shout the slogans of "We want Peace," and "We want Democracy."

The demonstrators bore slogans demanding that United States armed forces withdraw from China, cease helping one side in the civil war, stop aid and lend-lease until reorganization of the government. A number of slogans in English supported eloquent posters portraying the emaciated people of China laboring under the burden of a protracted civil war. Youngsters and students were busy chalking the city's sidewalks, walls and asphalt with Chinese and English slogans which demanded immediate peace and the withdrawal of all "allied forces" from Chinese soil. One such slogan inquired: "Did you and Mr. Abraham Lincoln like the Civil War?" Pointedly, a band played "Anchors Aweigh.'"

How The Press Saw It

Reports in the local press varied; one estimated the number of participants at 10,000; another daily declared 100,0000 took part in one of the most active expressions of mass sentiment in this city since 1927; another daily discounted the affairs, attributed it to "one responsible participant" who said that "subversive elements were intent on upholding the rebellion, although the whole parade was staged with the object of denouncing these very elements."

Lively scenes ensued when five persons were seized for distributing printed handbills calling for "Down with the Destruction," which obviously went contrary to what the majority of demonstrators sang and displayed. One of these men was seized by the demonstrators, led through the streets and exhibited as a provocateur.

Delegates Beaten Up

Reports from Nanking next day brought news of an attack on the 10 peace delegates, who were surrounded at the Nanking station, beaten and manhandled by so-called "Refugees from Kiangsu." The police, so prominent on railway stations, failed to intercede with the result that one of the peace delegates is now on the verge of death. The others escaped more or less the worse for injuries, wear and tear.

A Nanking spokesman promptly deplored the incident, the police chief of the station was discharged and promise given of "punishment of those responsible" for the outrage. The Wen Wei Pao reported that Tso Kai-kang and Hsu Tsan-kung, representatives of the Kiangsu Refugees Association, stressed that their body had no connection with the assault, nor did they direct any such action.

Chou Makes 5 Demands

Communist negotiator Chou En-lai, in connection with the attack on the peace delegates, has presented five demands to Gen. George C. Marshall and the government: arrest of the instigators and their punishment; investigation into the reasons for the attack; abolition of the political and military secret police; a guarantee to the people of freedom of political expression.

In Shanghai a press conference held by representatives of the Peace Movement, headed by Heng Chi-tao, who declared "the attack on the 10-man delegation was plotted by those who want the civil war, because only through a civil war can they remain in their position of power." They expressed a desire for the cessation of aid by the United States to the "war-like cliques, for if they had not been encouraged, the war in China would not be."

Peace With Democracy

He stressed that despite their injuries the delegates are intent on carrying out their mission as they embody the hopes of the huge demonstrations that saw them off last Sunday and ordered them to be successful in their mission. The spokesman declared that the Federation of Shanghai People's organizations consisted of 54 public bodies embracing commercial, industrial, cultural and educational organizations.

A number of correspondents in an attempt to discredit the spokesman bluntly stated that the platform of the Conference sounded a lot like the Communist platform. To this Heng Chi-tao replied: "We don't care what kind of platform the Communist Party has—our platform is a people's platform. We want peace and there can be no lasting peace without democracy."

He expressed the conviction that the delegates eventually would be able to see the representatives of the negotiating parties.

9000 Bags Of Rice Confiscated Here

FOLLOWING the detention of four leading officials and rice merchants charged with hoarding, speculation and deliberate hiking of rice prices, further seizures of rice hoarded by hongs were carried out by the Woosung Shanghai Garrison Headquarters. The San Tai Hong was relieved of 6732 bags while more than 2100 bags were confiscated from the Chang Kiang Hong.

Parallel with the development of the so-called "rice scandal," the authorities are devising measures for encouraging shipment of rice into this city. The Third Food Conference at the City Government late last week centered around shipping facilities and the purchase of rice from producing areas. It was decided to accord protection to shippers of cereals, especially rice, when this commodity is brought from the interior. In the event of rice being shipped from abroad, dealers will be afforded priority in the purchase of foreign exchange.

Reports from the interior, however, indicate that rice prices have risen in the producing areas and merchants are reluctant to send any large quantities to Shanghai.

To alleviate the shortage the city government is conducting a campaign advertising the fine points of unpolished rice, which is said to be more nourishing than the polished product. The authorities have also issued orders to rice factories to suspend the polishing of rice.

From Szechuen comes the news that more than $9,000,000 piculs of rice are to be collected from the population of that province this year, in spite of the opposition emanating from the leading organizations and the fact that this collection will seriously injure the economy of the province, besides heaping another burden on the people, already suffering under difficult economic conditions.

Wheat again last week figured in charges of CNRRA corruption in Canton, where it was reported that more bags of flour were discovered by the police than had been reported lost by CNRRA. Sharp criticism was especially directed at Lin Tao-yang, head of CNRRA in Canton.

Hirohito Still Divine Being

IRONY, which has never been the best of Japanese virtues, is now considered to be a major crime in defeated Japan, which is just about to adopt a most "democratic constitution." Irony directed at His Imperial Majesty Emperor Hirohito, direct descendant of the goddess Amaterasu, is still considered bad form and may lead to arrest and indictment if rashly handled.

Among the numerous posters carried by a parade of hunger marchers through Tokyo's streets recently one sported by Communist Matsutaro Matsushima read: "The National policy has been successfully safeguarded. We are eating to our heart's content. Our faithful subjects starve to death." This was a parody on the usual senseless imperial edict and bore the imperial sign and seal.

The Tokyo Procurator's office, after careful consideration and consultation with the procurators of the Supreme Court over the meaning of SCAP's order on the protection of human rights, decided that the human rights of the Emperor had to be safeguarded and issued an order for the arrest of the hunger-marching ironist. The office contended that the case comes under a clause known as the "lese majeste" and is punishable by a maximum of five years' imprisonment.

Matsushima, on the other hand, declared that his was a purely political attack on the emperor system which was definitely authorized by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's directive of October 4, 1945, telling the Japanese people that they were free to criticize the Emperor system.

Red Army Leaves Harbin Intact

The six officers and three enlisted men of the U.S. Army who were the first Americans to get into Harbin since the war, declared that Harbin has not been stripped and was left "virtually untouched by the Soviet occupation troops." These officers and men returned to Changchun after a brief visit to Communist General Lin Piao and said that Harbin was the "nicest" city in Manchuria and probably the best in China.

Major Armed Forces

The armed forces of the world's five leading powers today, according to a graph published in World Report, compare thus:

	War Peak	Today (approx.)	1947 (probable)
Russia	13,500,000	7,000,000	6,000,000
U.S.	12,200,000	2,500,000	1,680,000
China	6,300,000	6,000,000	840,000
United Kingdom	5,100,000	3,000,000	1,400,000
France	1,200,000	750,000	500,000

Troops Search Yunnan Controller's Office

INDICATIVE of friction between Control Yuan officials and local authorities resentful of "interference," soldiers of the Yunnan Garrison Headquarters at Kunming searched the Controller's Office of Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces, Control Yuan, at 8 a.m. on June 20, the Ta Chung Pao (Cosmopolitan Weekly) reports.

Led by Hsiao Kou-jiun, chief of the garrison's special or secret service regiment, accompanied by a lieutenant, troops cordoned off the Controller's Office at 6 Pei Tsang Po, Pei Men Kai, and entered the bedroom of Controller Chang Wei-han, who lives in his offices. Hsiao informed Chang he had information of a cache of arms and a robbers' hideout. Neither found, the troops withdrew.

Three other searches were carried out, at the home of Gen. Lu Kou-fan, former commander of the Yunnan Air Defense HQ, and at two bookstores, the paper said. Two days later, Central News reports, Gen. Ho, Yunnan garrison chief, called on Chang to apologize and inform him the search was all a mistake, that Hsiao had been given unspecified punishment and the lieutenant dismissed.

It was all a pretext, the Ta Chung Pao commented. Chang, highly incensed, is reported to have reported to Nanking, by whom he was sent to Kunming to investigate officials suspected of corruption.

The incidents have aroused considerable public resentment in Kunming, where the people long have been annoyed and intimidated by lightning unjustified raids by garrison search parties minus warrants. Gen. Ho, under a resolution voted at an emergency meeting of the Yunnan Council, has been asked for a detailed official explanation, the Kunming press reports.

Tips For Smugglers

The five main methods of smuggling banned merchandise into Shanghai, as listed this week by the Ta Kung Pao, are: (1) Via sailors on foreign ships; (2) via people on American naval vessels and aircraft personnel; (3) via Hongkong or India by air; (4) via passengers from Hongkong; (5) through the postoffice in parcel post packages.

Harold Ickes Brands Roxas Collaborator

PRESIDENT-ELECT Manuel A. Roxas, who is to be inaugurated as first president of the Philippine Republic July 4, was the target of an attack by former Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, who blamed General Douglas MacArthur for favoring an alleged collaborationist in the recent elections.

Ickes, writing in a syndicated weekly article in the New York Post, said that one of the first duties the first Philippine president will have to perform is to deal with the collaborationists in his country, and this will be doubly difficult, he said, because he himself was one of the leading collaborationists.

Ickes recalled that when Roxas was captured by the Japanese in Mindanao he wore the uniform of a U.S. Army brigadier-general and was a prisoner of war. Instead of following the example of General Vicente Lim, who refused to take part in any Japanese sponsored government organ and was killed, he chose to discard this opportunity and joined the puppet State Council, supporting it in its declaration of war against the United States.

However, Ickes declared, when the Americans returned to the Philippines, "MacArthur ordered Roxas 'liberated' while his fellow members were 'captured.'" Ickes contended that but for the special treatment accorded Roxas by high military and economic interests representing the United States, he would not have been elected, for "discerning citizens" believed that Roxas would be successful where Osmena had failed, particularly in securing much-needed American loans.

Answering Ickes' charges of favoring Roxas for president, MacArthur's spokesman declared that the former Secretary of the Interior had been "sadly misinformed." The Roxas case, along with some 6000 others was placed before the military loyalty court, which cleared him, while General MacArthur had no direct connection with these matters "since leaving the Philippines nearly a year ago."

"General MacArthur has exerted not one iota of influence in the recent election between Osmena and Roxas," the spokesman said. "Never by act or deed did he favor either candidate."

'46 Cotton Cloth Exports Just Half Of 1937's

Net exports of cotton cloth, expressed in millions of yards, for the years 1937 (actual) and 1946 (estimated) reveal why clothing is short and why millions face another winter in rags:

	1937	1946
Japan	2800	500
United Kingdom	1800	500
Europe	1200	200
United States	300	1000
India	None	400
Latin America	None	400
Total	6100	300

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

ONE of the main issues commented upon by the American press last week was the question of veto power and control of the atom bomb, as advocated by Russian UN representative Andrei Gromyko. The merger of the U.S. Armed forces, selective service, and the fight against famine and disease were among other subjects which engaged the attention of U. S. commentators.

* * *

ATOM

Barnet Nover, writing in the Washington Post, linked the problem of atomic control and the destruction of atom bombs with Russia's unwillingness to relinquish the right of veto power by one of the nations. He saw in this the undermining of UNO as an organization for peace which would not be able to achieve anything if one nation would be in a position to veto the desire of the majority. He pointed to the example of the Spanish question, in which Russia first exercised the veto to block the decision of the majority of powers. "In view of the fact that Russia has shown itself ready to use the veto even for minor diplomatic purposes, no arrangement regarding atomic energy control that contained the veto or anything resembling it, would be worth anything", Nover said.

The Lynchburg (Virginia) News, while upholding the Baruch proposal, conceded that in its present form the proposal would not be acceptable to all the nations. The paper firmly upheld Baruch's proposal that with the drawing up of the treaty for international control of the atomic bomb no nation shall have the power to veto any decisions of the majority and "any nation violating or attempting to violate any part of the treaty should be punished."

Gabriel Heatter, well-known radio newsman, on the other hand, while admitting that Russia had declined to relinquish her veto, that there were differences between the United States and the USSR, and that Russia had turned down the American formula, pointed out that behind the headlines Russia's proposal calls for the outlawing of the atomic bomb. "And as long as Russia is willing to go that far," Heatter said, "I say there is plenty of reason to hope that we can get together."

* * *

FAMINE DISEASE

The New York Times discussed the work of the International Emergency Food Council and the United Nations health conference. Among the gains against famine, the Times saw the fact that worldwide famine has been averted this summer. "The Department of Agriculture believes that by July 10 the United States will have met its promised export wheat quota of 5,500,000 tons for the six-month period. Other cereal exporting countries have done their share."

The Times said that parts of China come nearest to actual famine conditions. This may be due more to poor transportation and civil disturbances than actual lack of food in ports. The paper described the general food outlook in the world and the coming harvest and said that the situation was still critical. In view of this it urged Americans not to let up on their efforts to save cereals for export.

On health, the Times described the meeting of the UN health conference in New York on June 19, and saw in this the start of a global war against disease . . . "The aims (of UNO) boil down into prevention, control, study and discussion of disease; the functions boil down into cooperation between governments and among physicians, scientists and health officers; organized research; exchange of all pertinent information; mutual assistance when needed, and the standardization of practices and products.

* * *

MERGER

Since the decision of Congress to extend the Selective Service Bill until next March 31, the President's proposal for the merger of the American armed forces has become the main military problem of the nation. The New York Times called for immediate unification of the armed forces—in general along the lines outlined by President Truman.

The Herald Tribune pleaded the Navy's case against what is now known as "the clipping of its wings"—involving a certain limitation of air arm at the Navy's immediate disposal.

The St. Louis Star-Times declared that in view of the lessons of the war gained by combined operations, there could not be any question about the necessity of a unified system of national defense. The paper, however, said, "If the United States is to continue as a democracy, the civilian authority of the President and the State Department must be kept paramount in the field of foreign relations. The military services must never be allowed to become more than a tool for executing policy. They cannot have a hand in shaping it."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch declared that President Truman's new plan for a single Department of Defense "ought to be the last word on the matter." The paper pointed out the lessons of war where lack of unified command, and competition between the services have brought about serious disasters, waste of manpower, resources and supplies. "The Army and Navy must surrender selfish partisanship. The nation expects teamwork."

Bidault Elected French Premier

FRANCE moved another step to the right when Republican Party leader Georges Bidault was elected by 384 votes, with 161 abstaining, as head of the Provisional Government.

This appears to have been interpreted by some elements to mean a campaign against the French Communist party for immediately following the elections in the National Assembly, turbulent anti-Communist riots flared up in Paris and resulted in the destruction of the Reds' party headquarters. Windows were broken, books taken out and burned, while slogans, "Hang Thorez!" and "Bring Back De Gaulle!" rang through the streets. Sixty-seven persons were arrested.

Tension Between Canton, Hongkong Over Journal

FOLLOWING the suspension of the Kuo Min Jih Pao, an organ of the Chinese Ministry of Information, by the Hongkong Government, on charges of creating a disturbance by the publication of an editorial demanding the arrest of Sam Wei-yiao, manager of the Hua Chiao Jih Pao, General Chang Fa-wei, director of the Generalissimo's Canton HQ, advised Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hongkong, to postpone his Canton visit owing to the tension existing in that city.

The Hongkong Government was forced to lift its ban suspending the paper for a month when the step drew violent protests in Canton and it was explained that the editorial had been printed upon instructions of the Chinese authorities, who view Sam as a collaborationist.

Religious Battle Looms

A NEW outbreak of hostilities between Protestants and Catholics in America appeared imminent last week as both sides leveled charges and "viewed with alarm" the other's activities.

Apparent starting point was the American Catholic Church's reawakening interest in things political following the end of the war in Europe and Asia. Catholic actions such as the running of paid full page advertisements throughout the country supporting Franco's regime in Spain were roundly condemned by protestants who last week persuaded President Truman to withdraw the U.S. diplomatic envoy from the Vatican.

Most recent Catholic action to rouse Protestant ire was the creation of a Catholic hierarchy in China and the laying of plans for what looked like an all out drive to Catholicize China. The Protestant organ Christian Century last week declared: "If the mission boards do not accelerate the movement for the establishment on a firm foundation of the Church of Christ in China, and if they do not greatly strengthen the National Christian Council in that country, it means that the influence of the Evangelical faith will certainly decline in the next generation."

Evening Post Building Gutted In Big Blaze

A ROARING blaze, believedly started by tar boiling over and spilling onto the floor of the Craft Photo Engraving Company's on the top floor of the Evening Post building, fanned by the passing typhoon, completely wiped out all four stories and destroyed the business offices of the popular American evening paper, the engraving company, radio station XMHC and countless unwanted "squatters'" homes.

Three persons, — a 70-year-old woman and two children—were burned to death, unable to escape from the upper floors. The speed with which the fire spread was due largely to the quantities of gasoline, celluloid and other combustibles stored on the premises of the engraving company. Despite the fire, the Shanghai Evening Post resumed publication at its own plant the very next day, coming out with four pages. The damage to the plant in the building adjoining that on the corner, was mainly due to water.

One of the highlights of the conflagration was the three-story leap to safety by an Evepost reporter who was in his room when the fire began. The flames spread so rapidly that he was cut off. Thousands jamming Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Road watched the reporter hesitate and finally jump, prompted by an American Army officer who climbed two stories up the side of the burning brick building to aid the trapped Chinese reporter.

Dairies Close Down, Klim Said Factor

A number of Shanghai dairies were forced to cease production of milk owing to the impossibility of competing with the large quantities of milk powder imported from foreign countries, the Wen Wei Pao reported last week.

Representatives of the Joint Association of Shanghai Dairies pointed out that the Maling and Shanghai Canned Goods factories found it hard to compete with the milk powder sold on the market. While the cost of producing milk locally comes to some CNC$50,000 per case, imported evaporated milk of superior quality sells for only CNC$30,000. The difference is so great, they said, that there is no hope for competition.

In addition to the large supply of Klim powdered milk already on the market, the producers of Golden Seal powdered milk plan to establish a factory in Shanghai to produce their goods here. This news has been received with surprise and anxiety by local manufacturers, the paper said.

A new biography of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has just been written by Stephen Chen and Robert Payne. The material was obtained from hitherto unpublished records revealed by the Kuomintang Party. The book is titled "Sun Yat-sen, A Portrait."

What Chinese Papers Say . . .

HOOLIGANISM

GREAT indignation was expressed by the Wen Wei Pao over the Nanking incident of June 23, when the peace delegates from Shanghai were beaten up by a large mob upon their arrival in Nanking—the incident lasting more than seven hours —without police protection or intervention. "According to foreign press reports," the paper said, "the incident is similar to that of the Chungking, Kunming, Chengtu and Peiping incidents of the same kind of past years. They were engineered and planned beforehand. "However, there is one difference and this is that in the past incidents Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was always absent from the city involved. This time, however, Generalissimo Chiang was in Nanking and was engaged in the negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the disputes between different parties.

"This incident is therefore a shame to China, from the international point of view," continued the paper. "Internally speaking, this kind of incident definitely is detrimental to the prestige and dignity of the Government. We believe that the Government should punish the parties responsible if it desires to uphold its prestige and dignity.

"This type of incident will bring about three results: 1) It will increase the number of enemies of the persons responsible for this sort of incident; 2) The people will feel that after all a political party should have its own armed force, otherwise those with armed force may do whatever they please; 3) This incident increases the suspicion among the parties concerned in regard to the peace negotiations and will undoubtedly obstruct smooth negotiations in Nanking for peace."

* * *

FOUR POWER PACT

Commenting on the proposal for a Four Power Pact for the preservation of peace in the Far East, the Shun Pao wrote: "This pact is similar in nature to that of the proposal in Europe for the disarming of Germany and the preservation of peace in Europe."

The paper warned that although Japan had been defeated, the Japanese people still believed that their soldiers were not defeated on the battlefield and that in 10 or 20 years Japan might again become a strong nation. "In this situation, it is but natural that the preservation of peace in the Far East should depend upon the determination of the four powers to disarm the Japanese and to control Japan. Judging from the lesson which everyone learned from World War II, it will not be difficult to tell the importance of this proposed Four Power Pact to control Japan."

The Shun Pao hoped that both the Four Power Pact in the Far East and in Europe might be concluded soon so that world peace might be really preserved.

The Chung Yang Jih Pao proposed that in addition to disarming Japan militarily the four powers should disarm Japan spiritually so that Japan may become really a democratic form of state and not entertain any thought of militarism.

* * *

RICE SCANDAL

The Ta Kung Pao held that the trial of the suspects must be open and that investigation must be made of the high government officials allegedly connected with the rice scandal. The paper urged the authorities to pay due respect to public opinion and not protect the rice profiteers because they happen to be government officials.

The Chung Yang Jih Pao demanded severe punishment of the Government officials involved. Only when high officials are severely punished can we expect a clean government system in the future, the paper warned.

* * *

STUDENTS

Praising the patriotic feelings of the students who joined people of other walks of life in demanding peace during the past few days, the Lih Pao editorially advised the students not to forget to study. Declaring there are many ways to express their patriotic feelings, the paper said that it was not necessarily important for them to declare a strike at a time when they must study. To give up their studies for patriotic reasons may not be patriotic in the end, the paper warned.

* * *

EXTENSION OF TRUCE

"It is good news that the truce has been extended for another eight days till noon of June 30 as it will give more time for the parties concerned to reach an understanding, but it gives people a hopeless feeling also as what another eight days may do to help the situation? For 15 days, representatives of the Kuomintang and the Communists have wasted much time in disagreeing on minor problems. They can easily waste another eight days in failing to reach any understanding." Thus the Lih Pao urged both parties to give up their selfish motives and think first of our national interest so that a working agreement may be reached within the eight day period.

Condemning the attitude of the Communists in trying to dissemble under present conditions, the Shun Pao declared critically that it is high time for the Communists and the National Government as well as the people to work for the conclusion of peac in China.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The Engineering Planning Group of the Executive Yuan is drawing up plans for the modernization of the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railways. This is necessitated mainly by the heavy traffic on these lines endangering the safety of the passengers.

* * *

The first newspaper ever to be transmitted over the radio was received in the home of Col. R. R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune, from the editorial offices of the paper 29 miles away. A four-page miniature edition was transmitted in 28 minutes.

* * *

The Rockefeller Foundation medical commission left Peiping last week for Kalgan to study the public health system instituted in the Communist-held areas. While in Peiping the commission discussed the possibility of reopening the P. U. M. C. in that city.

* * *

Out of a total of more than 1400 Annamites, who were serving either as police constables or soldiers with the French Army here, 200 sailed aboard a French warship for home last week. They were accompanied by three representatives of the Viet Nahm Repatriation Office in Shanghai.

* * *

A constitutional amendment which would prevent any United States president from appointing more than three judges to the Supreme Court was introduced into the Senate by Senators James O. Eastland and Styles Bridges last week. Additional members of the court would be filled by a majority vote of the House. If this amendment becomes law four of the present members of the court appointed by the late President Roosevelt will be forced to resign.

* * *

Parallel with a proposed registration of St. John's University with the Ministry of Education and a general reorganization, the student body is expected to be reduced from the present approximate 2000 to a limited 800. The number of co-eds and foreign students to be admitted will likewise be set.

* * *

The Shanghai Police Bureau which had sued two editors of the Wen Wei Pao on charges of libel, has asked the court to withdraw its charges against the accused. The case arose from the publication of an article in the paper entitled "A Lively Scene on North Szechuen Road," depicting a reported quarrel between a policeman and a soldier over a bribe.

* * *

What may eventually lead to uncovering an international smuggling ring was precipitated by a raid of the Canadian Mounted Police in which some US$50,000 worth of opium, jewels and gold were seized in Vancouver's Chinatown. The Mounties had to battle and subdue a number of Chinese armed with cleavers before taking possession of the loot.

* * *

The United States Senate last week passed a huge Navy Bill for US$4,100,000,000 which provides for 1045 combat ships, 500,000 enlisted men and 58,000 officers. The House is at present debating a peacetime record Army appropriation bill for US$7,000,000,000, which includes US$375,000,000 for atomic research.

* * *

Among 36 specialists who have arrived in Washington as part of a program to train persons of other nations in advanced technical methods for rehabilitation in special fields, were eight Chinese. A total of 170 persons will be trained, 30 of whom have gone to Paris to study.

* * *

The United Nations Economic and Social Council has rejected the Soviet proposal to give the World Federation of Trade Unions a seat at the Council table without voting rights. Ukraine, Yugoslavia and Peru supported the Russian proposal, which was voted down 12 to 5.

* * *

A taxi fleet of some 1000 jeeps is planned to alleviate the present transportation shortage in this city. The Supply Board of the Executive Yuan plans to form a joint company with local taxi firms to operate this large fleet.

* * *

Russians living in European countries who were formerly subjects of the Russian Empire, and their children can now reestablish their citizenship and return to the Soviet Union if they so wish, according to a London report.

* * *

The University of California continues to lead all educational institutions in the United States in the number of degree students. Its full-time enrolment is 19,692. New York University, however, heads the list with its grand total enrolment of full and part time students at 28,160.

* * *

Following the lifting of the curfew, the service hours of the city busses have been extended to 11 p.m. A similar extension of operation hours is expected with vehicles owned by the Shanghai Electric Construction and the French Tramways.

* * *

Eighty percent of United States servicemen killed on foreign soil will be reburied in America, according to a statement of the graves registration department of the American Legion. Of the 328,000 men killed in action during the war, 261,058 are buried in recorded graves.

* * *

The Chinese Military Mission to Britain officially wound up its work last week and Lt. Gen. Kwei Yung-ching, its head, will be stationed in Berlin as chief of the Chinese military mission to the Allied Control Council in Germany.

* * *

A Turco-Tartar Religious Society has been organized in Shanghai under the chairmanship of A. Yamaletdinoff, prominent member of the local Turco-Tartar community. The society plans to provide a mosque for public worship, a primary school and other social services.

* * *

Thirty-two new cholera cases, seven of them fatal, were reported by the Plague Preventive Committee of the Public Health Bureau, thus bringing the total of recorded cases to date to 520. Only 48 of these resulted in death. The report pointed out that the most serious outbreak of cholera was recorded in 1927, when 1727 persons died.

* * *

The harvesting of wheat has already begun in the Soviet Republic of Dagestan in the North Caucasus, near the Caspian sea. Other regions are expected to start harvesting next month. Initial reports indicate that some crops were as good and others better than last year's.

China Freight Charges Declared Excessive

The present condition of communications in China is amply reflected by the fact that it costs more to transport goods from Chungking to Shanghai than from this country to the United States. One of merchandise costs CNC$400,000 to ship from Chungking to Shanghai, whereas it costs only US$20, or CNC$50,000 at the black market rate to ship the same ton to the West Coast of the United States.

These excessive freight charges create a very unfavorable situation for the development of trade and industry in the interior of China.

Good Harvests Awaited In North, Central China

Rush harvesting is being organized in liberated areas of North and Central China. Harvest protection guards have been organized among farmers and harvesting proceeds day and night.

All available manpower, including soldiers, students, employees and officials, has ceased work and gone to help with the rush harvesting. The local government is aiding the farmers with loans to purchase draught animals and implements.

The wheat harvest in the maritime provinces of North and Central China is reported by the agency to be twice that of last year.

Locusts Menace Crops; Flamethrowers Used

In spite of the threat of locusts, farmers in North China are reported to be very apathetic to taking precautionary measures against this danger, which threatens to wipe out the crops.

Observers declare that one of the major reasons for this apathy is the relative well-being of the farmers, who are in possession of their last year's crops because of the Japanese surrender.

Efforts have been expended to organize the farmers, but so far these have brought no results. A group of U.S. marines armed with flamethrowers attacked one of the breeding areas and although hordes of locusts were destroyed this proved to be inadequate as a preventive measure for the entire area. The threatened area covers some 400 square miles and the loss if it occurs, will affect some 100,000,000 catties.

World War Losses

Seven countries suffered 77 percent of the military deaths in World War I and 90 percent in World War II. Their losses varied tremendously, says Collier's, giving the following figures:

	World War I	World War II
France	1,358,000	167,000
British Empire	908,000	390,000
Italy	650,000	175,000
United States	126,000	325,000
Russia	1,700,000	3,000,000
Germany	1,774,000	3,250,000
Japan	300	1,500,000

Who's Who in China

CHEN KUO-LIEN, diplomat and Kuomintang leader; born at Canton, Kwangtung, April 8, 1907; graduate of L'Ecole des Science Politiques, Paris, research member of Institute des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneve; managing director and concurrently editor-in-chief

Chen Kuo-lien
（陳國廉）

of the Hwa Pei Jih Pao in Peiping, 1933-34; was imprisoned by Wang Ching-wei for writing editorials condemning the resolution taken by Wang for the resumption of through traffic and postal service between interior provinces and Manchuria; counsellor to the Kiangsu Provincial Government until the occupation of Nanking by the Japanese; high advisor to the Szechuen Provincial Government, 1938-39; meanwhile invited by General Hu Chung-nan to lecture on international problems in various military and political training institutes in the Northwestern provinces; appointed Law Member of the Supreme National Defense Council, a key position in the policy-making body of the Kuomintang, 1940; in 1942, he was ordered to Burma as secretary-general to the General Headquarters of the Chinese Expeditionary Forces; thus, he went through the First Burma Campaign and trekked into India with General Joseph Stilwell; department head of the Ministry of Information, 1944; following the Japanese surrender in August, 1945, dispatched by the Ministry of Information as special representative to General Ho Ying-chin's General Headquarters in Nanking; assumed his present post as director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December, 1945; member of the Kuomintang since 1924; participated in the student movement at Canton during the first phase of the Nationalist Revolution; his hobbies are reading and outdoor sports; address: Shanghai Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 185 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

MISS MARY AMELIA CODY, former Methodist missionary and one of the first American teachers to be sent to the Philippines after the United States had taken possession of the islands, died in Babson Park, Fla., at the age of 71.

* * *

TSIEN TAI, Ambassador to France, opened an art exhibition in Paris being held under his patronage. The exhibition includes the works of two well-known Chinese painters, Kuo and Yeh.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

SECRETARY-GENERAL T. K. HO, of the Shanghai Municipal Government, last week officially denied newspaper reports that the Pao Chia system would be abolished. He said the system was established under instructions from the Central Government.

* * *

GEN. HSUEH YUEH, known as the tiger of Changsha, has been appointed commander of the government forces in Hsuchow, North Kiangsu. It is reported the Generalissimo insisted on the general taking up this post owing to the strategic importance of the city.

* * *

HYMAN HODES, civilian resident of Tientsin, was awarded the United States Medal of Freedom last week for meritorius service in aiding the U.S. Government between Nov. 1943 and Nov. 1945, while employed by the Foreign Economic Administration.

* * *

YUAN MEI-YUN, well-known movie actress, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for opium smoking, was last week sent to the Ward Road Jail to serve her term. The judge, pronouncing sentence, declared she could apply for release before the expiration of her term if she would cure herself of the "bad habit."

* * *

A. A. PETROV, USSR Ambassador to China, has arrived in Shanghai from Nanking for a brief stay. Mrs. Petrov accompanied her husband.

* * *

CHEN CHI-MING, puppet governor of Kiangsu Province, appealed to the Supreme Court in Soochow for retrial after having been sentenced to life imprisonment by the High Court. It is believed he stands little chance of obtaining an alteration of the sentence.

* * *

DR. EDUARD BENES, re-elected President of Czechoslovakia by unaminous vote of the parliament, has asked the Communist leader Klement Gottwald to form a new government.

* * *

DR. WELLINGTON KOO has been appointed Ambassador to the United States, a Foreign Office source confirmed last week. His appointment has been approved by the United States government.

* * *

EARL BROWDER, former head of the Communist Party of the United States, last week in Moscow said that he had signed a five-year contract with Soviet publishing houses to distribute Soviet literature in the United States.

* * *

DR. T. V. SOONG, President of the Executive Yuan, replying to the charge that "China was living in incestuous economy," declared that this country's economy was shattered by eight years of war and further aggravated by the long struggle between the two parties.

* * *

BRIG-GEN. THOMAS S. TIMBERMAN has been appointed to succeed Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Byroade as head of operations of the Executive Headquarters in Peiping, owing to the latter's illness.

* * *

GRAND MUFTI HADJ AMIN EL HUSSEINI of Jerusalem was reported to have arrived in Cairo as guest of the royal Egyptian House late last week. King Faruk of Egypt immediately granted the Mufti an audience.

DR. HOLLINGTON K. TONG, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Mrs. Tong, sailed for the United States this week. Dr. Tong, veteran journalist and newspaper editor, was Vice-Minister of Information during the war.

* * *

GEN. LO CHO-YING, Governor of Kwangtung, is the target of impeachment proceedings by the Control Yuan, for allegedly interfering with the auditing department of the provincial government.

* * *

HENRY WALLACE, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, reported that the swallowing up of small firms by big ones by means of corporation mergers has increased since V-J Day. This trend, Wallace declared, closely resembles the corporate concentrations following World War I. He warned that this trend, if continued, will seriously affect the possibilities of small business.

* * *

FRED M. VINSON, former Secretary of the Treasury, was sworn in as Chief Justice of the United States in the presence of President Truman early this week. Vinson was at one time administrator of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

* * *

PAN DAH, said to be responsible for the murder of more than 10,000 underground workers during the war, and long one of Shanghai's badland leaders, arraigned before the High Court, denied that he ever killed any patriots or kidnaped anyone.

* * *

MADAME CHOU EN-LAI, wife of the chief Communist negotiator in Nanking, was refused a passport by the Chinese Government last week, when she applied for passage to attend the World Women's Democratic Association in Paris. Madame Chou cabled the association: "This proves that the Chinese people have no freedom and democracy...."

* * *

DR. JOHN LEIGHTON STUART, President of Yenching University returned to Peiping last week after a five-day visit to Nanking, where he was guest of Gen. George C. Marshall, Presidential Envoy to China.

Splendid Gifts!

PARKER "51"

Eversharp, Waterman,
Sheaffer, Reynolds
& Other Automatic Pencils

司公克派

PARKER CO.

197 Honan Road
Tel. 96895

Government In Position To Maintain Prices As Gold Supplies Pour In

THE heavy slump in the bond quotations last week should be considered by both the investors and speculators as the turning point in the market trends for the future. It is true that if the political and military situation fails to improve, the Central Government must resort to the printing of more notes to meet its increasing deficits, but it must be noted that the future of Chinese National Currency cannot be compared with that of the CRB puppet (Central Reserve Bank) notes.

Already during the past few weeks, definite signs showing the results of government control can be seen. For almost five months, the price of gold failed to climb above the $2,000,000 mark while commodity prices, especially the price of rice, increased many times during the same period —this due to the policy of the Central Bank of China of selling gold in the black market to force down gold prices.

Bank's Stock 23,000 Bars?

Some may be skeptical over the ability of the Central Bank to supply unlimited quantities of gold, but it is noteworthy that Sheng Mo-chieh, writing in the Chinese Economic Weekly, estimated the Central Bank now has at least 1,300,000 ounces of gold and "at the present rate of sale, the Bank can at least continue to supply the market's demand for another two years." From March 8 to May 31, the Bank sold 12,873 gold bars and called back around CNC$22,584,470,000 at various prices ranging from $1,600,000 to $1,970,000.

Since these lines were written by Mr. Sheng, press reports say, 120 cases of gold, amounting to 399,900 ounces, have come here from America and another 196 cases from Tientsin. Thus it seems that the Central Bank is determined to maintain the present level of gold prices between $1,850,000 and $2,000,000, which the Bank definitely has sufficient gold to do.

Rates Maintained

Not only that, but the Government also seems to have the power to maintain the present foreign exchange rate of $2,020. Although the quotations for American bank notes rise and fall, the Government is definitely determined to maintain the present rate and has taken strict measures to tighten control of the supply of foreign exchange. It will not be surprising for Shanghailanders one day to wake up and read a Government announcement that all American bank notes must be sold to the Central Bank of China at the official exchange rate, a move in line with the action of the Government in redeeming Government bonds at their face value.

The ability of the authorities to hold down the price of rice during the past few weeks is another sign of the ability of the Government to control economic conditions if it has the right personnel and policy. Although the price of rice soared to the record high of $70,000 per picul, the action taken by the new Mayor, Dr. K. C. Wu, has definitely forced down prices and for several weeks has maintained it at the $46,000 level. It is true that the problem of rice supply is still a very serious one, but it must not be overlooked that the Government is buying large quantities of rice both from abroad and from Szechuen to meet local demands.

Stocks Off 10 To 30%

Above all, there was the slump in the quotations for government bonds, which dropped from their high of $8,000 to a low of $200 on June 22. The face value of these bonds is $100. Quotations on stocks and shares also were affected, dropping by 10 to 30 percent. A glance at the chart below will show that Shanghai's financial and commodity markets ruled steady during the past few weeks with heavy declines since May both in the prices of rice and the quotations of government bonds.

This situation should be food for thought to all thinking Chinese whose minds during the past eight years have worked only in terms of speculation due to inflation. All have wanted to keep gold bars, American bank notes, bonds, stocks and shares or commodities instead of money because of the rapid depreciation of the dollar. The situation may have changed now. It will certainly be unwise to follow the same trend of thought blindly from now on.

Commodity Slump Seen

Dr. K. C. Wu in one of his many press interviews declared that with the rice situation stabilized he would turn his attention to the problems of housing and of commodity prices. Judging from what he has done so far, it goes withou, saying that he has the full support of Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, in economic affairs. It will not be surprising to see a general decline in commodity prices in the near future.

During the week ending June 22, the Central Bank sold 1036 gold bars at the following prices.

June 17	159 bars at	$1,870,000
18	181 bars at	1,875,000
19	221 bars at	1,895,000
21	407 bars at	1,957,500
22	77 bars at	1,920,000

It is generally believed that through the sale of these 1,036 gold bars the Central Bank of China called back around $2,000,000,000. The gold bar price, for the fifth time, reached the $2,000,000 mark and dropped because of the continued sales by the Government bank.

Hongkong $, Sterling Up

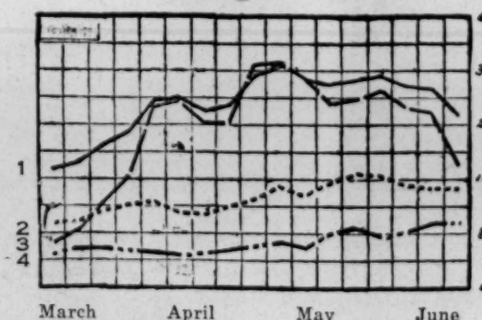
As to American bank notes, they fluctuated around $2600 and $2700. As importers continued to buy American notes to pay for imports of unnecessary goods, the market remained steady and on the firm side. However, it is interesting to note that there has been an increasing demand for Hongkong notes in the local market during the past few days, the quotations rising to $515 and $520, which was paid by importers who found it even cheaper to buy American currency with Hongkong bank notes. The pound sterling rate in Shanghai increased to $8200.

Because of the heavy slump in bond quotations, the stock and share market was quiet during the week under review. Quotations were down. Three more stock and share companies closed down with heavy losses—these being the Kung Ta, Fei Dah and Tien Yi companies. The quotations moved up, however, during the first two days of this week.

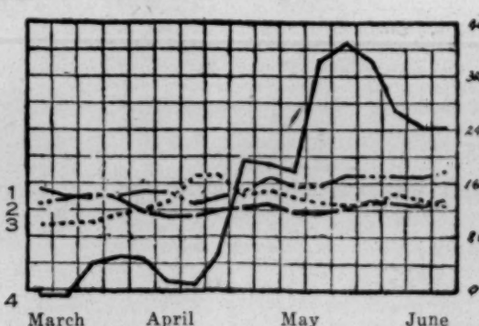
Rice Steady, Quiet

The price of rice remained quiet with first grade around $46,000 per picul and second grade $44,000. The undertone of the market was firm this week because while only limited supplies came from the rice producing areas, the city authorities are

Shanghai Market Trends — March to June



1. General Index
2. Commodities
3. Bonds and stocks
4. Gold



1. Cotton Cloth
2. Cotton Yarn
3. Tobacco
4. Rice

confident as 200,000 bags of rice from Brazil are expected here early in July. Another large consignment is expected from Siam, according to press reports.

Quotations on cotton yarn, sugar and silk rose during the week. Cotton yarn increased to $1,600,000 for 20's Twin Horse yarn because of large demand by Cantonese merchants, who reported that the price of yarn in Siam is as high as $4,000,000. The price of sugar increased as the Taiwan Sugar Company, which actually enjoys a monopoly, was very irregular in the supply of sugar to the local market. Well-informed circles state that the company has sugar stocks in Formosa amounting to 200,000 tons, but because of transportation difficulties, only small quantities find their way here.

The following list gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities in Shanghai's markets on June 22:

	June 15	June 22
Gold bars	$1,900,000	$1,928,000
US $ Notes	2,690	2,670
Bonds C	4,600	850
Wing On Textile (new shares)	630	515
Ewo Cotton	11,300	9,000
Rice	46,000	46,000
Wheat flour	—	14,200
Peanut Oil	62,500	59,500
20's Twin Horse Yarn	1,290,000	1,430,000
Raw Silk	2,580,000	2,650,000
Artificial Silk	1,390,000	1,880,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	10,660	12,500
Koo Ban Soap	42,500	42,500
My Dear Matches	600,000	640,000

War Equipment To Be Stored Underground

PRESS dispatches from America report that the Army and Navy are presently investigating the possibility of using worked-out coal mines as storage places for machinery and equipment which might be needed in case of war. These sites are also being investigated in view of the possibility of erecting entire factories underground in event of war, although there is no present plan of establishing underground industries.

Plenty Of Houses?

THERE are plenty of houses for rent in Shanghai, according to the Shun Pao which reported this week that the classified sections of the Chinese papers are filled with house and apartment listings. Anyone can rent a house, the paper continued, if he has the necessary gold bars.

The paper said that it answered advertisements listing 15 dwellings and found that the price ranged from five to 50 gold bars (one gold bar being the approximate equivalent of US$750).

Bristles Received Here

More than 650 piculs of bristles have been shipped from Szechuen recently and now are awaiting shipment to the United States. Another 2000 piculs of bristles are expected in the near future. These also are intended for export.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Government bonds issued from 1942 to 1944 are valued at CNC$10,000,000,000, including CNC$1,000,000,000 1942 Allied Victory Bonds; US$100,000,000 American Dollar Bonds of 1942; CNC$3,000,000,000 Allied Victory Bonds of 1943; and CNC$5,000,000,000 Allied Victory Bonds of 1944.

* * *

Police had to fire on ricksha pullers in Changsha last week, when a crowd of more than 1000 attempted to destroy a bus belonging to the city line, reflecting the conflict existing between manpower and motor power in that city.

* * *

An increase in the circulation of counterfeit United States Federal Reserve $50 notes prompted the Shanghai HQ of the U.S. China Service Command to warn the public to exercise care with regard to these notes. The CID discovered one Shanghai firm to be in possession of more than 100 of these bogus bills which are reported to be near-perfect imitations of the original greenbacks.

* * *

A survey by the Shun Pao revealed that key money for houses "for sale" ranges from two gold bars up to 50. The paper published a list of houses advertised for "sale" in the papers and the respective key money amounts to be paid, the sums varying according to the districts. A house on the former Avenue Petain went for 50 gold bars (US$36,000) for a five-year contract.

* * *

More than 200,000 tons of coal are being shipped to this port monthly—150,000 from the Kailan Mines, 20,000 tons from Keelung and 20,000 from Haiphong. Of this total some 160,000 tons are used locally and the balance shipped inland to Nanking, Hankow and elsewhere.

* * *

American caustic soda is expected in Shanghai during the week from Hongkong. The Wen Wei Pao reported that a total of 1600 drums have been shipped.

* * *

The U.S. Office of Price Administration last week increased retail ceiling prices on new auto and motorcycle tires by 3.3 percent, while new truck, bus and industrial tire ceilings have likewise been upped by 1.4 percent at the manufacturers' and wholesalers' levels.

* * *

The Shanghai Public Utilities Bureau has officially notified the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ltd., that its franchise concluded for a period of 30 years, due to expire next August, will not be renewed. The franchise of the French Tramway Company is due to expire in two years. No details of the taking over have been announced to date.

* * *

The Hongkong Government has introduced price control on beer, cigarettes and newsprint. The ceiling for newsprint in reels will be HK$0.62 per pound wholesale and HK$0.80 retail. The price of newsprint in reams will be 1½ cents higher per pound.

* * *

A three and one half percent interest loan will be extended to farmers in Kiangsu Province in an effort to assist the development of farming. The loan will amount to CNC$100,000,000 and is expected to be refunded within eight months. Farmers will be able to purchase fertilizers as well as agricultural implements.

* * *

The total number of companies thus far registered with the Bureau of Social Affairs here does not exceed 17,000 and this indicates that many have not registered. The Bureau stresses that all companies must register prior to year's end.

* * *

Financial and material aid from Canada is being sought by the Fukien Railway Company, which has been granted exclusive rights by the government to build four railways in that province. General Odlum, Canadian Ambassador, promised to use his influence to obtain the necessary help from his country.

* * *

Despite consumption of petroleum reserves during the war, the United States still has enough petroleum reserve left to last more than 3000 years, according to Dr. Thomas M. Read of the Columbia University School of Mines. "There is no longer any reason to worry about how our descendants can provide themselves with mechanical energy," Read said, for the discovery of nuclear energy and its use amply covers this problem.

* * *

Private firms taking on themselves the role of banks have caused the hiking of interest rates in the black market. The Ministry of Finance declared that strong measures will be taken to see that no private commercial or industrial company is permitted to lend or accept deposits of money from individuals to be used for speculative purposes.

* * *

Repair work is being rushed at the Hankow airfield which will henceforth be used for military purposes only. Civil aviation companies will have to use the arifield at Wuchang, in Hupeh Province, which is opposite Hankow on the southern bank of the Yangtze river.

* * *

Iceland signed her first trade pact with the Soviet Union late last week. The pact provides for Russian purchases of salted herring, frozen fish, herring and cod liver oil, while Iceland will import timber and coal from Russia.

* * *

More than CNC$140,000,000 worth of American goods have been imported by Canton since the cessation of hostilities.

* * *

The International Committee of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives will order more than a CNC$1,000,000,000 worth of machines for the development of rural industries by the co-ops. A number of technical experts have been invited to come to China to assist with the operation of the machines.

* * *

Up to June 20, 1946, the Alien Property Administration had disposed of enemy goods and property valued at CNC$256,900,000,000, according to the Sin Wan Pao.

* * *

The opening of the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been postponed from the middle of July for a month. The capital, which will amount to CNC$1,000,000,000, has not yet been paid up by the different parties concerned.

* * *

Besides the four government banks and the Central Trust of China, there are 95 other banks operating in Shanghai, according to financial circles.

* * *

Seven enemy factories operated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs have turned out 3483 tons and 3012 rolls of paper during eight months of operation. These products have been sold by the China Paper Company.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Men In Khaki

GI JOE by Ernie Pyle. Overseas Editions, Inc., (Originally published by Henry Holt & Co., New York). New York, 1944. Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.

THIS review will appear under the misleading department title of "New Books of Interest" and quite possibly will provoke sarcastic smiles on the newness of a '44 book. The spirit of the time always demands newer and more "up-to-date" things, be they in the grocery or book-publishing field. But the book under review is new to us in the sense that all books unread and unavailable heretofore are new and the more so because we in liberated China were unable to follow the course of the late war intelligently by reason of a geographical factor beyond our control. Even though the author has since been killed in the Pacific doing his duty as a war correspondent, and even though his reputation has been firmly established in the United States as *the* war correspondent of World War II, GI Joe is still new in its frankness, matter-of-factness and unpretentiousness.

The first thing to remark about GI Joe, and many people in China are still quite hazy about what those two front letters stand for, is that it is a compilation of two books—"Here Is Your War" and "Brave Men"—at least one of which is available in a Chinese translation. Perhaps because it is a compilation that one wonders whether Ernie's love is all for the infantry, even though he asserts this time and time again. He writes with equal admiration of the Dive Bombers, Light Bombers, LST crews, Ordnance, and all the other components of the fighting unit that an army in the field represents. For he is not only the minstrel of GI Joes in the infantry—his heroes are *all* American men and women in khaki—even if his palm goes to the front-line soldiers in their dugouts, fighting in conditions of stress and strain that other branches of the armed services seldom had to face.

Millions Of Readers

Ernie Pyle's daily war column was reportedly carried in 310 American newspapers with a total circulation of 12,255,000—and that is quite a lot of readers. Perhaps many were motivated by the "selfish" desire to see the names of their loved ones in print—Ernie Pyle's journalism was that personal. He has proved conclusively that his is the proper way of war reporting—even though the exact composition of his war portrayals may never again be repeated.

The human imagination is sick and tired of figures which it cannot absorb, and zeros in the mind of the public stand for exactly nothing. Neither can the folks back home intelligently follow grand strategy day in and day out. And above all else they are worried about the fate of their sons, brothers, husbands and now even sisters, wives, daughters and sweethearts at the front.

Just A Job To Be Done

It was through Ernie Pyle's writing that they could have a faint idea of life Up Front—and the same went for Bill Mauldin's wartime cartoons. No doubt many GI's themselves were among Ernie's most faithful readers for it is rare indeed that the doughfoots' part in the war is given its due in the press—not in terms of heroism but of everyday drudgery, strain and back-breaking labor with a realization that there is a job to be done and that is all that matters.

There are no words about grandiloquent heroism in the book—it is not a jazzed-up Hollywood version of the Wars of the Roses, but the portrayal of modern war as seen through the life of fighting men. Occasionally Ernie did not mind kidding at his own foibles and his lack of desire to be killed off senselessly just for saving his face. At times reading this book is hard, for his dispatches were never meant to be swallowed at a gulp, but there emerges in the reader a sense of humbleness before so much sacrifice and hardship ungrudgingly given. To the end Ernie Pyle is honest with himself and his words written yesterday are perfectly valid today—"Submersion in war does not necessarily qualify a man to be the master of the peace. All we can do is fumble and try once more—try out of the memory of our anguish—and be as tolerant with each other as we can."

Jap Primer

KEY TO JAPAN by Willard Price. John Day Company, New York, 1946. US$3.50. Reviewed by Lewis Gannett in the New York Herald Tribune.

WELL over a million Americans are likely to visit Japan, either in the Army of Occupation or otherwise, in the next ten years, and Japan is a land where things are not what they seem. Just as the Japanese language is full of double meanings and veiled allusions, Japanese politeness, says Mr. Price, is a veneer of vanity; Japanese history is a myth that the Japanese have been drilled to believe; the nearest thing the Japanese have to a word for "honor" is really a "what-will-people-say" word; and Japanese "chivalry" is a hoax.

Still, Mr. Price likes the people and the land. He thinks our soldiers will, too, perhaps without understanding it. The Japanese cult of beauty is genuine, he holds, principally because there is more natural beauty in Japan than in most other places. He adds that Japan is so beautiful because so much of it is worthless. He likes the rugged mountains. He advises looking at Fuji from afar, because Fuji's top is a shocking dump for tin cans, banana skins, fishbones and human excrement, but he recommends several nicer volcanoes for inquisitive G.I.s. He abhors city hotels, but recommends Japanese country inns and country food—except for silkworms. He likes raw fish.

Baths For Ruggedness

It will be seen that Mr. Price is no mere war-time Jap-hater. Indeed, a decade ago he was rather a distinguished admirer of things Japanese, including their technique of empire; today he is balanced. As in previous books, he expresses his most ardent admiration for the Japanese bath—at least three feet deep, and hot. He gives it credit for much of the sturdiness of the Japanese soldier. A peasant who habitually boils himself a fine lobster-red, then cools off by walking naked through the snow, should remain rugged.

He warns Americans, too, against the conventional habit of deprecating the Japs as mere imitators. They have not absorbed Western ideas of justice and honor, he says; they are woefully ignorant of honest history, their own or any one else's; but they have taught the English a good deal about weaving, and Americans about bicycle manufacture, and American rights to one type of Japanese-invented electric battery were sold in pre-war days for a cool million dollars. These are not just a cute doll people.

Japan, in a figurative sense, has suffered three atomic bombs—once, more than a millennium ago, when Chinese culture first changed the primitive land; a second time, less than a century ago, when Westernism broke suddenly, as if into a vacuum, into a retarded isolated island empire; and the third today. But throughout the recent decades in which Japanese industry has developed, literacy spread, "modernization" changed the land, the Japanese mind remained straitjacketed by a synthetic imperial religion. "Bushido" was invented, in this twentieth century, to inculcate a doctrine of absolute obedience to "superiors;" every Japanese born in this century has been taught a false history—and a half century's education isn't wiped out by one surrender. The emperor myth is the crown of the system of lies; Mr. Price believes today—he didn't always—that until the emperor's throne is shattered, the old poisons will go on working. Some Japanese are still dreaming of their "hundred-year war."

A Boom in Geishas

Mr. Price looks for a post-war boom in Japan's geisha industry; it was born out of hard times and flourishes most when times are toughest. Some Japanese peasants regard the sale of girl babies as one of their major sources of income. Mr. Price, however, argues that peasant poverty is unnecessary; the Japanese system, for decades, has been geared to develop war industries at the expense of the peasants. And the young men of the big industries, who speak English, are likely, he fears, to sound plausible to American officers who naturally can't understand what peasants and labor leaders say. Generally speaking, Mr. Price likes Japanese women, and thinks the Japanese ethics designed to bring out all the worst in the male soul. It isn't a matter of race but of custom; two generations in America works a complete transformation.

Incidentally, Mr. Price's gay little Japanese-style illustrations add a great deal to the charm and pungency of his primer.

中南銀行

The China & South Sea Bank, Ltd.

Head Office
110 Hankow Road
Shanghai

Cable Address:
"CHINASOSEA"
Telephone 15222

中央航空公司

CENTRAL AIR TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Send Your Parcels

to

KUNMING

CHUNGKING

The Air Way

•

For Particulars,
Please Apply to

17 CANTON ROAD

Room 509

555

The "555" clock respects no position: it will work at any angle. No matter how the minute-hand is shifted, you will soon find it perfectly adjusted.

Manufacturers:

China Clock & Watch Works, Ltd.

980 ZIKAWEI ROAD, SHANGHAI TELEPHONE 70350

司公毯地管保潔清生克喬

JACKSON VACUUM CLEANING & STORAGE CO.

CLEANING AND STORAGE OF CARPETS
FUR COATS AND CURTAINS

163 AVENUE HAIG TEL. 71334

CALTEX

High Quality Aviation Gasolines and Aviation Lubricants, Motor Gasolines, Kerosene, Diesel Oils, Lubricating Oils and Greases, Asphalts and Roofing Materials, and Other Petroleum Products for all purposes.

Embodying all of the refining developments and improvements of the past five years.

THE TEXAS COMPANY (CHINA) LTD.

Main Office—Shanghai

District Offices in Principal Cities in China.

THIAZON

TABLETS & AMPOULES

The newest and most effective anti-bacterial and chemotherapeutic preparation.

INDICATIONS

Pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, gonorrhea, carbuncle, furunculosis and other prevalent diseases caused by staphylococcus and streptococcus infections and typhoid fever, dysentery, plague, etc.

信 SINE 誼

Sine Laboratory Co., Ltd.

京滬線 NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE

TIME TABLE

54	52	2	4	6	58	8	10	車次 TRAIN NO.	53	51	3	5	1	57	7	9
4th Class	3rd Class	Tri. Exp.	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	4th Class	3rd Class	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	1,2 Tri. Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.
1.20	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	16.20	21.00	22.00	上海 SHANGHAI	13.25	17.30	15.50	19.20	22.30	4.50	5.35	6.20
								D 北站 NORTH A								
2.43	6.51		10.06	12.15		22.34		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D	11.50	15.51	14.50	18.05			4.28	
3.34	7.54	8.41	10.47	12.58	19.51	23.32	0.11	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	10.53	14.45	14.05	17.18	20.51	2.10	3.39	4.30
3.44	8.02	8.48	10.55	13.06	20.06	23.39	0.18	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	10.45	14.37	13.57	17.11	20.43	1.50	3.32	4.23
4.53	9.14	9.36	11.43	14.03	21.21	0.35	1.11	A 無錫 WUSIH D	8.52	13.28	13.09	16.17	19.55	0.10	2.39	3.30
4.59	9.20	9.42	11.50	14.09	21.31	0.42	1.17	D 無錫 WUSIH A	8.46	13.22	13.03	16.11	19.48	23.57	2.32	3.24
6.07	10.56	10.31	12.47	15.08	22.43	1.40	2.18	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	7.38	11.45	12.13	15.10	19.01	22.45	1.42	2.35
6.30	11.07	10.41	12.57	15.18	23.03	1.50	2.28	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	7.28	11.35	12.03	14.56	18.51	22.14	1.20	2.25
7.47	12.30		13.49	16.16	0.42	2.55	3.32	A 丹陽 TANYANG D	6.07	10.08	11.06	13.51		20.54	0.03	1.02
7.57	12.38		13.53	16.20	1.00	2.59	3.36	D 丹陽 TANYANG A	6.02	10.00	11.03	13.42		20.44	23.59	0.58
8.48	13.35	12.08	14.30	17.04	1.57	3.45	4.21	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	5.11	9.09	10.27	12.56	17.18	19.46	23.06	0.05
9.11	13.42	12.15	14.38	17.13	2.10	3.53	4.28	D 西站 WEST A	5.04	8.59	10.20	12.49	17.11	19.33	22.56	23.56
11.30	15.40	13.35	16.10	18.45	4.35	5.30	6.00	A 南京 NANKING D	2.50	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.50	17.00	21.00	22.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
KUNSHAN	崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW	蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH	無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW	常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG	丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST	鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING	南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	41	25	車次 TRAIN NO.	42	24	68	26	22	62
1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Excur.	2,3,4 Class	4th Mixed	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Exc.	2,3,4 Class
6.45	7.50	8.10		14.50	16.04	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.05	13.30		18.00	20.00	22.35
7.04	8.06	8.36	9.36	15.15	16.59	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	12.47	13.14	16.55	17.45	19.46	22.16
7.47		9.38	11.12	16.17	17.51	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	11.42	12.28	15.31	16.58		21.12
7.52		9.43	11.45	16.22	17.56	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	11.37	12.23	15.21	16.53		21.07
9.00	9.50	11.14	13.53	17.53	19.20	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.06	11.16	13.20	15.45	18.01	19.37
9.10	9.58	11.23	14.08	18.03	19.30	D 嘉興 KASHING A	9.56	11.03	12.58	15.35	17.51	19.27
9.45		12.06	15.05	18.48	20.04	D 硤石 YEHZAH D	9.10	10.30	12.08	15.03		18.46
10.16		12.51	16.04	19.23	20.35	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D	8.22	9.43	11.02	14.29		17.57
10.21		12.56	16.20	19.38	20.40	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A	8.17	9.38	10.52	14.24		17.52
11.25	11.45	14.10	18.25	20.50	21.35	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.05	8.40	9.00	13.30	16.05	16.40

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING	嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH	硤石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG	長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	9,200.	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

京滬區鐵路管理局

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

Printed by THE MERCURY PRESS